

BRITAIN BACK TO GOLD STANDARD, SAYS CHURCHILL

Special License Granted to the Bank of England to Export Bullion

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CREDITS IN AMERICA

Silk Duties to Help Increase Revenue—Debt Repayments From Allies Not Budgeted

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—The gold standard in England will be restored, dating from today, by a special license to the Bank of England to export gold bullion, it was announced by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of

The bank's special license, Mr. Churchill said, would operate from today pending the formal lapsing on Dec. 31 next of the 1920 act prohibiting the export of gold bullion.

Mr. Churchill characterized the yield from internal revenue as satisfactory. Excess profits and corporation profit taxes showed a deficit of £9,000,000, but these were moribund

taxes and were more than counter-balanced by the yield from "income tax, super and death taxes."

Consuming Power Maintained

The consuming power of the British people has been maintained, declared Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Churchill said he was making arrangements to obtain credits in the United States for not less than \$300,000,000, with possible expansion. The American credits being arranged for would only be used if and when re-

With regard to the re-establishment of the gold standard, Mr. Churchill said he would introduce a measure providing for internal Treasury notes, as well as Bank of England notes, which would be convertible into gold at the option of the Bank of

Appeals for Use of Notes

The re-establishment of the gold standard, he said, did not necessarily mean a return to gold coinage. Mr. Churchill appealed to all branches of the people to continue the use of notes.

Simultaneously with these provisions, he said, the Bank of England would be obligated to sell gold bullion in amounts not less than 400 fine ounces in exchange for legal tender at a fixed price of £3 17s. 0½d. per standard ounce. The accumulated gold reserve was £153,000,000, part of which was in dollars, to the amount of \$166,000,-

The interest on the British national debt, Mr. Churchill announced, has been reduced since 1920 by more than £20,000,000. It was most im-

Total Expenditure

The total expenditure budget, Mr. Churchill estimated at £799,400,000 which is £9,400,000 more than last year's budget provided. This the

Mr. Churchill estimated the revenue for the current year upon the existing basis of taxation at \$26,000,000. He estimated there would be a surplus of \$35,000,000 on

While counting upon £9,500,000 from German reparations, Mr. Churchill said he was not budgeting repayments of allied debts to England, which he said would come additional relief if they should be made.

The reimposed McKenna duties will be effective July 1, Mr. Churchill announced.

Duties on Silk

Among the measures for raising the revenue, Mr. Churchill an-

revenue, Mr. Churchill announced slight additions in death duties on estates of more than £12,000, and certain duties on natural and artificial silk, with a basic duty of 4s. per pound on raw silk. Made-up silk will be taxed on an ad

The additional death duties and those on silk are expected to bring in an additional £14,000,000 in revenues, the Chancellor said. Another new duty is one of 4 per cent on hops. It is limited to four years and is expected to bring in

about £250,000 annually. A comprehensive compulsory contributory scheme of insurance benefits for the wage-earning people of Great Britain was announced as a part of the Churchill budget.

re, replying to a question regarding the possible summoning of another armament conference avowed that he did not see any sign of an early start of such a conference from any quarter.

The lobbies were thronged with people anxious to get seats in the various galleries, while the floor of the House of Commons itself was

House of Commons itself was

crowded with members before the usual hour of business. Many members arrived not long after dawn this morning so as to be sure to obtain seats. At 8 o'clock there were more than 100 members in the House, among them being Lady Astor, who arrived at 7:15.

Decision Acclaimed at Treasury

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Announcement that a gold basis had been restored in England was acclaimed at the Treasury today as a reconstruction step second only to conclusion of the Dawes reparation plan.

Prediction was made that other European nations soon would be enabled to restore the gold basis officially as a result of the British decision.

The Secretary for the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, and David R. Crissinger, and other members of the Federal Reserve Board, feel that although the lifting of the gold embargo is an accomplished fact, the immediate effect upon the people is more important. The argument was advanced that Great Britain now stood on a financial par with the United States and that these two great financial powers would wield an incalculable influence on world monetary affairs.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science, Lexington Town Hall, 8, by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. R., of Los Angeles, Calif., member of the Boston Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington.

Free public address by Dr. James Moffatt of Glasgow, Scotland, Bible translator, Robinson Memorial Church, 71 Mt. Vernon Street, 7:15.

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building.

Radcliffe Club of Boston: Meeting, address by Robert Lincoln O'Brien, editor of the Boston Herald, 8 Joy Street, 8:15.

Boston Trade School: Second annual commencement of apprenticeship classes, Parker Street, Roxbury, 8:15.

West Roxbury Citizens Association: Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, speaks on "The Ballot: Its Use and Abuse," Robert G. Shaw School, 8.

Gate-of-the-Temple Lodge, A. F. & A. M.: St. Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, speaks in connection with regular convocation of the lodge, Masonic Apartments, South Boston.

Advertising Women's Club of Boston: Meeting, Old Corner Church, Beacon Hill, 8:15.

Hasty Pudding Club: Performance of musical comedy, "Laugh It Off," Pine Grove Theatre.

Crusader Chapter, Order of De Molay: Public installation of officers, Dorchester High School.

English High School: Class of 1926: Annual reunion, 28 Warren Street.

Venture Bookshop, 28 Warren Street: Readings from his own plays by Colin Campbell Clement, 8:15.

Cambridge Club: Ladies' night entertainment, with singing, 8:15.

MacMillan, Artie explorer, Young's Steinert Hall—Willard Erhardt, tenor, 8:15.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters: R. F. Keith—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Conley—"Grumpy," 15.

Plymouth—"Badges," 8:15.

Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8:15.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters): 6 p. m.—Camp Fire Girls half hour.

6:30 p. m.—WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters): Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, reading and selections by Rigdon Orchestra, 8:30.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (323.1 Meters): 7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Kimball Trio under the direction of Jan Geerts.

7:45—Program by Charles R. Hector Orchestra, 8:30—From New York.

Hour of Music, direct from New York.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (570 Meters): 6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 7:15—C. R. Collins, tenor, 7:30—Dorchester and his Shofarans, 8—From New York, national program.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Streets and Alleys Department of the Women's Municipal League: Public meeting for discussion of methods of disposing of trash and other refuse, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 4:30.

Kiwanis Clubs of the Eastern District: Luncheon in honor of Victor M. Johnson, international president of Kiwanis, Conley-Plaza, 12:15.

Toddy Club of Boston: Luncheon, talk by Charles G. Wiers of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston City Club, 12:30.

New England Conservatory of Music: Sixteenth annual competition for children, Mason & Hamlin prize, Jordan Hall, 2:30.

Illustrated lecture on "Protecting Our Cambridge Museum for Children," Wild Flowers, 10:30.

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From 9 to 10: 5 Jarvis Street.

Dioecesan convention for the Episcopal Church, St. Paul's Cathedral, morning and afternoon.

Family Welfare Society: Miss Mary C. Warren speaks on "Progressive Constructive Social Effort. Affecting Family Life," 8:15.

From 9 to 10: 5 Jarvis Street.

Baseball: Boston Red Sox vs. Washington Senators, Fenway Park, 3:15.

Conley-Plaza Hotel—Boston Chamber Music Trio, 3.

MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY CALLED TO NEW STANDARD

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Hays has been endeavoring to solve that difficult problem of bringing about a closer co-operation with the public.

The intention of the committee on public relations is most laudable and some time in the near future, this organization, a representative and highly selective one, will be able to act with greater influence than it has heretofore. It is a united, enlightened and independent center.

But today the industrial organization headed by Mr. Hays is handicapped, first, because it does not control the entire motion picture industry (although it claims to represent 80 per cent of the producers and distributors); secondly, because its president, in spite of his firmest and best resolves, cedes the producers and distributors his compensation. A number of the affiliated groups of producers did not willingly join, and objection, protest and unreasonableness are smoldering, nursed by the keen competition of distribution. There is no "union" in the industry but it is not the master, and cannot dictate.

Some Objectionable Features

After noting critically the tendency of large motion picture houses to crowd out the little ones and the formation of controlling groups, the report enumerates some objectionable features found:

First—The great harm done at the present time by the motion picture to children particularly, presenting a low standard of artistic merits, often a vulgar and unbecoming suggestion of crime and dissipation. Second—The suggestive influence of much gun play, safe-blowing, and burglary, in which the criminal makes an easy getaway, thereby forming the wrong impression. It is submitted that many pictures do much serious harm by presenting scenes that are unreal, inconsistent with character and not in accord with reasonably high standards.

Brutality, exaggerated scenes of suffering or mockery of grief with glistening tears destroy high standards. People do not think as fast as the film is unreeled and very frequently miss the right point, having had the wrong one overemphasized at first.

"Art for Art's sake" may be good doctrine. But as practiced by some producers, realism consists not in giving the whole that makes life but in selecting, without sense of proportion, all that is sordid, criminal, and omitting all that is noble and elevating. Again the motion picture public must be criticized.

Publicity Criticized

"Publicity, advertising, titling, and subtitling is open to very severe criticism. Misleading advertising in general is unacceptable. The day of 'Fire Sale' is gone. Motion picture publicity is still that stage. It is in its infancy, and should be prohibited by law on the same ground as the false labeling of goods in a retail store or by any manufacturer."

Among reforms urged are the following:

First. A change in the personnel of the production end of the industry to bring a change in the character of the pictures.

Second. The formation of a school for motion-picture actors. We need at once the establishment of a similar school for directors whose certain things which are deplorably lacking at the present time may be

taught those who wish to collaborate with the greatest minds in the world.

Second. A careful selection of scenarios, eliminating scenes, situations, and incidents objectionable morally. A more careful reproduction of the picture from a novel. A competent reading staff to select good stories from novels. This staff should be independent of the direction, and the education of directors should be completed before they attempt to film a story.

Better Stories Wanted

Third. The respectful handling of things which are traditionally held sacred. More respect for the professions means the same treatment accorded to races and the ideas of international concord. An embargo on every film leaving this country should be ordered, if necessary, to check the current misrepresentation of our social life and traditions.

Better stories and better direction.

The question remains: How can these desired conditions be brought about? In New York they are trying the experiment of displacing "boards of review" or censors by juries of intelligent citizens from various walks of life. The findings of these juries are being published as a guide to the community, and the effort seems to mark a forward step. The problem is one of avoiding a legalized but dogmatic and narrow censorship by individuals, while applying those standards of taste and morals that are approved by all, or at least by 99 reputable persons out of 100.

Censorship, if properly should come from the press, but it does not. Since we cannot rely on that assistance we have to turn to the audience itself, and the remedy is in the hand of the audience.

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PAINT INDUSTRY PARLEY CALLED

"Save the Surface Campaign" to Be Launched

Conservation of property through the systematic use of paint—a problem held to be especially pressing because of the present timber supply—will be considered at the New England conference of the paint and varnish industry to be held at the American House, Boston, May 7 and 8.

Leading contracting painters and paint and hardware merchants throughout the section have been invited to attend this meeting, which is being conducted under the auspices of the national "Save the Surface Campaign" organization, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

Arthur M. East, business manager of the campaign, M. P. Hooper of the Commercial Credit Company of Baltimore, and H. W. Retzow of the Etna Finance Corporation of Philadelphia, will address the Boston convention.

Plans for the "Save the Surface Campaign" in New England, which have been under consideration for two years, will be put into operation at this time, according to the announcement.

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OPTIMISTIC REPORT BY JAMES J. DAVIS

Tells Cabinet of "Good Signs"—Boston Case Cited

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Cabinet today heard encouraging reports of the industrial and economic conditions throughout the country.

J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, reported the settlement of two serious controversies in the building trades, and in the steel industry.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, reported that deposits in the banks of the country are very heavy, and that clearings are at record point. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said that loadings of freight are larger than they were last year.

SAVING IN EDISON CO. ADVERTISING ARGUED

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston could save \$150,000 to \$175,000 a year to its patrons if it would modify its advertising program, Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for those who are petitioning for a reduction in the lighting rate, told the Public Utilities Commission in his concluding arguments today.

Mr. Hurlburt said the expenditure for advertising had increased from \$200,000 in 1920 to \$274,000 in 1924 and that WEEL, the radio-casting station, represented a loss of \$9800 last year, "all these sums being paid by the consuming public." He thought the rate of 8 1/2 cents per kilowatt-hour high as compared with rates in other parts of the State.

NEW BUILDING FOR SPRINGFIELD BOYS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 28 (Special).—A contract for an addition to the building of the Springfield Boys' Club, to cost \$75,000, will be let soon. This building, devoted to recreation purposes, and will enable more of the space in the old building to be utilized for shop work. A gymnasium, swimming pool and auditorium will be included in the new structure.

The entire basement of the present building will be used for classes, under the direction of the Junior Achievement Bureau. Twenty rooms will be provided for meetings of the self-help clubs, and 10 dormitory rooms will be opened for homeless boys. Funds for the new building are nearly all pledged.

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SCHOOL AID TO HOME SHOWN IN HOME BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY

Mount Holyoke College's Booth Exemplifies Its Contribution—Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls Co-operating—Interest Keen in Fashion Fabric Show

With a women's college, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, and the hotel men's association co-operating, the Home Beautiful Exposition continued today. The attendance record of 30,000 estimate for yesterday is likely to be shattered today because of the drawing power of hundreds of exhibits full of fresh information and appeal for men, women and children eager to contribute more of contentment and happiness to the structure of the home.

Mount Holyoke College has a booth, fitted according to the typical tradition of the college girls' room, to illustrate a side of college life not commonly emphasized in such exhibits. The walls are covered with pictures showing the efforts of the college to work out a beautiful and satisfying home life for its students, adapted in this instance to accepted standards of New England life.

The embodiment of the best of contemporary taste is shown in a series of pictures of the drawing rooms, sun rooms, dining rooms, and private suites in the two new dormitories at Mount Holyoke, Hillsdale and Rockefeller. Pictures of the variety in outdoor life at the college—archery, soccer, horseback riding, winter sports, spring festivals, May Day and the like—illustrate what may be done at small expense to utilize the natural features of the collegiate surrounding.

College and the Home

Miss Helen Cooper, representative of Mount Holyoke College in charge of the exhibit, brings this message from Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of the college:

"While it is something of an innovation for a college of liberal arts to emphasize the home side, we feel that this is quite as important as the quality of its instruction. For the

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Artistic Garden Forms Part of Home Beautiful Plans

Adventuring With Flowers a Romance Whether One Designs His Own Groups or Chooses an Architect—Displays at Exposition

According to excellent examples set at the Home Beautiful Exposition, there are at least two ways of having a lovely spring or summer garden. One may call in a landscape architect, communicate to him or her as much as possible of one's cherished idea with respect to the particular kind of garden desired. Or there is the other way, in which, to be sure, are bound up all of adventure and romance for the owner—the making of the garden oneself. Starting thus with little knowledge to speak of concerning differences between perennials and hybrids, one is bound to learn much, and, in the learning of that much, to learn a great deal more beside.

Studying the Site

Landscape architects today, according to Guy Lee, partner in the firm of Harold Hill Blossom, customarily take several distinct steps in accomplishing the perfect garden for a client. First they study both the client and his garden site. They learn what dominant idea for a garden has been carried by the client across the years, possibly from childhood. They discover, as a rule, that no client is without at least one reasonably determined idea concerning the shape of the garden or the treatment or arrangement of certain shrubs and the grouping of flowers. Then the architect plans the new scheme as a whole, working out the details which combined, make up the ultimate design.

At once the design for the whole must mirror the client's ideal garden and must, as well, conform to well-founded gardening ideals. The making of the working plans is very important, for it embodies the ideas of the designer, yet is sufficiently flexible to conform to cost necessities.

Grading and Planting

The grading and planting, the working out of separate details is important. Often hump-drawings and scale plans must be made before the final step, the actual construction of the garden, can be begun. And it is the last moment changes in plans, little changes perhaps in themselves, that are the mark of the designer in the completed garden, becoming to the garden what the maker's mark is to a painter.

Perhaps the famous Blue Garden at Newport, R. I. was the triumph of evolution of a childhood ambition. There is a certain peacock delight in New Hampshire which it is certain evolved from the little girl's delight long ago in seeing peacocks spread their great fans in the zoo.

At the Exposition

However, what of the individual, determined to have a charming gar-

den of his own making? What man has done many may do. Charming gardens are a part of the home beautiful and much possibility for research leading to their arrangement and construction by their owners is offered by dealers in seeds, by garden clubs and other groups at the exposition. The exposition offers ample support to the truism that the only requirements paving the way to possession of a delightful garden are a scrap of ground, a flair for adventuring with seed, a hoe and a rake and a byline sense of humor. Half the fun of gardens is in their making. Gardens are as important to contented and agreeable existence as a washing machine in the laundry, as screens in summer, as the now celebrated two candlesticks, one at either end of the living room mantel.

Even if it is only a very little garden it is pleasant to remember that it was Emerson who wrote:

"My garden is a forest ledge
Which older forests haunt.
The banks slope down to the blue lake-edge
Then plunge to depths profound."

HARVARD SENIOR WINS ESSAY TRAVEL PRIZE

Dana B. Durand of Washington, D. C., Harvard senior, won the prize essay contest, conducted by the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate newspaper, by his paper advocating an extension of the tutorial method and a modification of the lecture system which would allow the student to take any courses he might desire on the same plane as the graduate student. He will receive a \$500 scholarship for European travel, offered by the United States Lines this summer.

Edward B. Ballard of Lexington, a sophomore, and James H. Smith of Tiptonville, Tenn., a senior, won honorable mention.

OPENING OF CAPE COD SERVICE SCHEDULED

The Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., announces that passenger service on the Boston-New York Line via Cape Cod Canal will open for the season 1925 with sailing from Boston May 1, and from New York, Saturday, May 2, and daily from each port thereafter.

The ships are new and embody the latest in luxury and comfort. All staterooms have running water and a number of de luxe rooms with beds and private bath are available. There is music every evening by a fine orchestra. Special attention is given to the dining service.

World News in Brief

Margate, Eng. (AP)—British people will have to rely on foreign imports of meat to a greater extent than ever because of the serious decline of cattle raising in Great Britain. At the annual meetings of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Association it was stated that since 1916 stock had declined in England from 15,000,000 to 14,800,000 head last year. The decrease in Scotland was about 200,000 head and in Ireland the numbers had fallen from 3,700,000 to 3,600,000.

Washington—New engines will be installed soon in the dirigible Shenandoah to increase her cruising radius from 4000 to 5000 miles. The five 300-horsepower Packard engines now in the ship will be replaced with three of the new 700-horsepower Packard engines.

Seattle, Wash.—Two tugs from Vancouver, the Imbreccia and Canada, are soon to leave for Japan with a spare engine, extra spare parts, gasoline and supplies for Maj. Pedro Zanni, Argentine aviator, who expects to resume his flight around the world from Japan about May 15.

Moscow—The Russian State Bank has issued orders against the acceptance of Canadian paper dollars by any of its branches. Thousands of dollars worth of counterfeit Canadian notes, originating apparently from Montreal, have found their way into Sovietia during the last few weeks, with the result that all Canadian paper money is regarded with suspicion.

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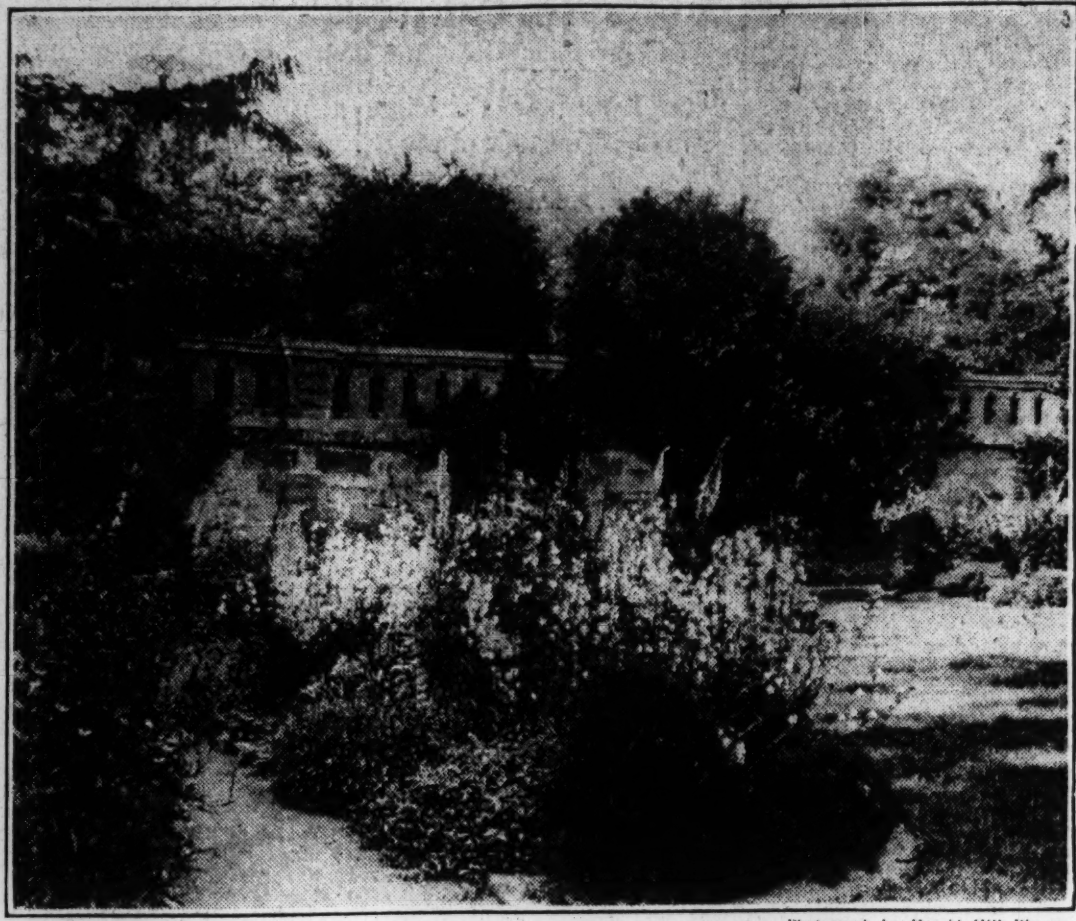
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CENTRAL L. CANNON

A Picture in a Beautiful Garden



Foxgloves and Peachbells on the Estate of Henry B. Cabot at Single Tree Hill, Brookline.

At Boston Playhouses

"Badges"

Plymouth Theater—First performance in Boston of "Badges," a comedy-drama in three acts by Max Marcin and Edward Hammond. Produced by Jules Hurlitz.

Marie Caron.....Pauline Armitage
Miriam Holt.....Madge Kennedy
Franklyn Green.....Gregory Kelly
Ed. Gillespie.....Curtis Giles
Charles Moran.....Paul Harvey
Keegan.....Howard Sidney
Dr. Evans.....Louis E. Miller
Chief Postal Inspector.....M. Tello Webb
Officer Dugan.....Perry Howard
Smith.....

Those who like mystery melodramas should enjoy this one, for it is well enough made, and is better acted than most entertainments of its kind.

Gregory Kelly plays with an agreeable light comedy touch the part of a slender, gentle youth who gets mixed up in a crooks' feud over a bundle of stolen bonds that have been secreted in a deserted house. This youth is a graduate of a correspondence school for detectives.

In the course of his exciting adventures he meets Miriam Holt, who unwittingly becomes the tool of one of the crooks, through her desire to secure the arrest of a man who shot her father. Miss Kennedy, too, has the taste and skill to act comedy and melodramatic scenes without overemphasis. Her smile is as pleasing as her eyes, and she plays her scenes together with such sensitive response that the pleasure of the audience is redoubled.

Another well-liked member of the cast is Paul Harvey, who never descends to the obvious in his acting of his heavy rôle. John Sharkey again appears in his perennially good impersonation of a hard-boiled plain clothes man. The others all served the story well, according to the ideas of the stage director. A large audience last evening found numerous thrills in the entertainment and many laughs.

B. F. Keith's

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artifice were new, astonishing, in fashion—but today, well, today the device and artifice of "Bogart on Horseback" are more amusing, from the moment the fool of the company comes home from South Africa with the diamond in his waistcoat pocket and flirts with the parlor maid. Yet "hunt the camellia" is a good game, the play has plot and plot, mated with character, demands appreciation.

The rest of the cast did more than collaborate in Grumpy's personal success. Mr. Tongue was a convincing good young man without excessive perspicacity. Mr. Mowbray smiled and smiled and was a villain. One might wish he had been put more out of countenance when finally frustrated, but no one could ask him to be smoother in a plausible, gentlemanly way. Miss Standing has a congenial part in Virginia, Grumpy's niece. What a furry, round-eyed angora that double-dealer in antiques, Mr. Wolfe plays—the very picture of painted villainy.

MUSIC

"Extra" Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the final concert of its supplementary series in Symphony Hall last night, with Mieczyslaw Munz as soloist. The program comprised the Vivaldi-Silotti Concerto in D minor for orchestra and organ, Franck's Symphonic Variations for piano and orchestra and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony.

The Vivaldi piece, repeated from Mr. Koussevitzky's first concert in Boston, is not the most thrilling music in the world. Nevertheless, it gave opportunity for display of the excellence of the strings. The beautiful Largo, though taken at a pace too slow for the taste of at least one listener, was infused with that singing quality so characteristic of Mr. Koussevitzky's conducting.

The Franck save Mr. Munz ample opportunity to reveal his expertness at the keyboard. It did not prove him a master-interpreter. At the beginning his tone was hard, and there were moments when player and conductor seemed to lack complete unanimity; but later there were lovely cantabile phrases from the piano, and the measures in which Franck anticipated (and surpassed) the modern jazz writers were played with stirring rhythmic vitality.

The symphony had been heard twice before from Mr. Koussevitzky this season. It was an excellent choice for closing piece, disclosing as it does the leader's most distinctive qualities. Once more Tchaikovsky sobbed, sang, and stormed in Silic superlatives.

The usual large audience was cordial in its leave-taking. L. A. S.

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MEDICAL LAWS MEETING CHECK

Gains Reported Against Compulsory Vaccination, and Vivisection

"Public opinion throughout the United States is demanding, with increasing persistence, freedom from all compulsory medical legislation with the result that the movement against compulsory vaccination and similar autocratic laws is gaining substantial victories everywhere. Miss Nellie C. Williams of New York City, a pioneer worker in the cause of medical freedom, said in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today.

Miss Williams, who addressed the meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, this afternoon, is a member of eight anti-vivisection societies, of seven humane education societies, and of numerous medical freedom leagues, having assisted extensively in organization work.

Support of Public Opinion
"When the movement was first started against compulsory vaccination and to shake off the domination of mandatory medication, we were severely criticized by public opinion generally," she said, adding: "Today this same public opinion is widely endorsing the work being done and the vigorous campaign waged to maintain the individual rights against state medical control."

"The surprising thing is that so much has been accomplished as already has when one considers that the plea of required vaccination, for example, has been taught in school books, and enforced in most public schools for years. But today reports are continually reaching me telling of the formation of new anti-vivisection societies, or renewed opposition to such regulations, and of significant victories for medical freedom."

"There are those who feel that reading a few verses out of the Bible to school pupils is harmful to them, but still they will tolerate the teaching of the most debatable medical practices which the children, not knowing otherwise, are inclined to accept. I look forward to the day when medical compulsion will be entirely eliminated from the schools, and I do not believe that it will be many years."

Conditions in Europe
Having traveled extensively in Europe, Miss Williams pointed out that the opposition to vivisection in France has had marked growth since the war. She said that in both France and Belgium leading physicians were condemning this practice, and similarly in England.

"The good which can be gained from the teaching of kindness to animals to children cannot be too strongly emphasized. There is no better opportunity to make clear to them the simple ethical lessons than in this work. Their interest is obtained instantly because of a child's natural fondness for animals and the lesson long will be remembered for this reason."

At the New England Anti-Vivisection Society meeting today Miss Williams spoke along similar lines, indicating the substantial progress which is being made. E. H. Packard of the Cambridge Tribune also addressed the society on "Vivisection's Alternative."

MAINE METHODIST CONFERENCE CLOSES
Several Changes Are Made in Superintendencies

AUGUSTA, Me., April 28.—The Maine conference of Methodist Episcopal Churches closed yesterday with the announcement of appointments by Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Detroit. The Rev. Cymbril Hughes of the Clark Memorial Church, Portland, becomes superintendent of the Portland district, succeeding the Rev. J. M. Arters, who was appointed as his successor. The Rev. F. L. Lewis is appointed superintendent of the Augusta district, in place of the Rev. D. B. Holt. The Rev. L. G. Marsh was reappointed superintendent of the Rockland district, and the Rev. Thomas Whiteside as superintendent of the Bangor district.

It was voted to hold the conference next year at Rockland upon invitation from the Rockland Church, extended by the Rev. Eugene V. Allen, the pastor.
For the first time in the history of the conference, the church property valuation exceeds \$2,000,000. Herbert F. Millikan of Portland, the statistical secretary, reported the total as \$2,829,749. The total membership is 27,683.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE WILL PRESENT PLAY

"King Robert of Sicily," a play adapted from Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," which is to be given by the senior dramatic group of Cambridge Neighborhood House in public performance at the house, 73 Moore Street, Cambridge, this evening, will be repeated next evening as the main feature of a recital.

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ception and entertainment given by the board of directors and staff of the house to the workers.
The play is directed by Edwin Wilkin, a student at Harvard. Music will be supplied by members of the Harvard Glee Club, under Clair T. Leonard, assistant in music at Harvard and director of music at the Cambridge Neighborhood House. Under Miss Elizabeth Miller, the house has had a particularly busy year. Sewing, cooking, drawing and housekeeping classes have been conducted after school hours for children. There also has been club work and evening classes in various subjects for older boys and girls and adults. A music school for both children and grown-ups has been a feature.

RAILROAD AIDING PORT TRAFFIC PLAN

C. W. Boynton to Direct Campaign of Boston & Maine

First steps in a concerted campaign to increase the movement of foreign traffic through the Port of Boston have been taken by the Boston & Maine Railroad which today announced the appointment of C. W. Boynton, now general agent of the road at Boston, as director of the campaign to revive the city's waterfront activities in accordance with plans formulated by Gerritt Ford, vice-president, in charge of traffic. Mr. Boynton will become foreign freight agent on May 1 with offices at Room 204 of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange Building.

One result of the plan if successful, says the announcement, will be to increase the stream of grain from lake ports and the northwest to Boston, by rail, and thence through the great grain elevators which the Boston & Maine Railroad maintain at Hoosac Tunnel docks and Mystic Wharf for transshipment to waiting ocean vessels.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its recent decision in the port differential case, made two recommendations upon which this campaign is based. They were:
First: The desirability of equalizing the export rates on ex-lake grain and grain products made from ex-lake grain moving from the Lake Erie ports, which will include Buffalo, to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. At present there is a differential against Boston.

Second: The removal of the differential against Boston on grain originating in the northwest. The trunk line and western carriers are now considering these suggestions, and there is every indication that material benefit to export and import traffic through Boston will develop from their adoption by the carriers. Without waiting for the recommendations of the commission to become effective, the Boston and Maine has decided to start a determined campaign to increase the volume of foreign traffic through the port.

HOTEL MEN TO HOLD NEW ENGLAND SHOW

Final plans for the New England Hotel Men's Exposition which will be held in the Mechanics Building, May 11 to 16, were discussed at a meeting of all committees representing the New England Hotel Association and the Boston Hotel Association at the Hotel Lenox last night.
Frank C. Hall, president of the New England association, announced that all space on the main floor had already been taken by exhibitors, and that he had received assurance that representatives of nearly every hotel in this section would be present. He said that he expected considerable buying at the exposition.

INSTRUCTORS TRANSFERRED

Transfers of instructors from other schools to the new Dorchester High School for Boys were made by the Boston School Committee meeting in regular session last evening. They were Joseph P. Cady of the English High School, Michael S. Donlan of High School of Commerce, Wilfred F. Kelley, Public Latin School; Frank E. Lakey, Henry P. McLaughlin and Carleton E. Preston of English High School.

PREP STUDENTS TO VISIT B. U.

Boston University College of Business Administration will entertain about 100 seniors from high schools of New England at its annual sub-freshman week-end which opens Friday. The visiting students will attend the university field day at Tech Field in Cambridge, theater parties, tennis tournament and other activities. Prof. Charles E. Stratton, director of freshmen at the college, has charge of arrangements.

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Hamburg, Germany
Special Correspondence

A WOODCUTTER and his wife lived in a forest near here. They were rough and unlearned, and had several children, all uncouth like themselves except one—a gentle, tender lad whose very gentleness and tenderness they could not understand. Often the lad would wander away from the hut where they lived to a secluded spot in the forest where he would lie on the green carpet of moss and fern, lost in reverie. Frequently they would find him thus and drag him back and make him cut wood and draw water.

One day a stranger who had lost his way, passing by on horseback, found the lad in one of these secluded spots and asked him to direct him onto the right path. To his surprise the boy gave him no reply. Again the stranger addressed him and still he received no reply. Then the stranger dismounted and looked down into his enraptured face and saw that he appeared to be in the attitude of listening. The stranger touched him on the shoulder. "What do you hear, boy?" he asked. "Hush!" the boy looked up and replied: "Hush! don't you hear it? The brook going 'tra-la-la, tra-la-la' the leaves in the trees going 'tra-la, tra-la' and the ferns going 'swish, swish,' and the branches and the birds all singing 'tra-la-trala, trala!'"

The stranger, who was a musician, recognized in the lad a musical genius, but he had hummed and sung a perfect symphony. He went to the parents of the boy and asked if he might take the child away and have him educated. They gladly consented.

The boy, through the stranger's kindness, became famous to the world—Brahms.

NEW YORK CITY, April 28

MISS EDNA FERBER, author of "So Big," which won the \$10,000 Pulitzer prize for the best American novel in 1924, has donated the check to the Authors' League fund for the care of writers and artists, the league has announced.

In a letter accompanying the check, Miss Ferber wrote that her gift was the "partial discharge of a craft obligation."

GRAND PIANO PRIZE AT CONSERVATORY

Seniors and post graduates of the New England Conservatory of Music tomorrow afternoon will play in competition for a Mason & Hamlin prize of a grand pianoforte. The competition, which will be held in Jordan Hall, is to be open to the public.

The Mason & Hamlin prize was first awarded in 1910. Its winners, among whom are several widely known pianists, have been: 1910, Julius Chaffetz; 1911, Grace Nicholson; 1912, Charles L. Shepherd; 1913, Sara Helen Littlejohn; 1914, Herbert Ringwall; 1915, Howard Godding; 1916, Fannie M. Lewis; 1917, Martha Baird; 1918, Sue Kyle Southwick; 1919, Naomi Bevard; 1920, Jesus M. Sanroma; 1921, Walter Hansen; 1922, Alice M. Rathbun; 1923, Florence Levy; 1924, George Gibson.

WOMEN REPUBLICANS HOLDING CONFERENCE

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., April 28 (Special).—Participation of women as registered voters and successful candidates for office in the last November election was discussed at a regional conference of the women's division of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts, held today.

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at Deer Cove Inn, Swampscott. This will serve as a basis for next year's program.
Francis Prescott, chairman of the state committee, William M. Butler, United States Senator from Massachusetts, Charles L. Gifford, member of the United States House of Representatives, and Edward F. Williams, United States attorney, were guests of honor.
Mrs. George S. Richards of Exeter, N. H., gave a talk on practical politics for women, and Alden G. Alley, special lecturer for the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, talked on happenings in Europe and their effect on the United States.

MILD SPRING BRINGS FINE FLORAL BEAUTY

Arnold Arboretum Reports Several Brilliant Varieties

The Arnold Arboretum reports that due to the mild winter the plants are in unusually good condition this spring. The early season has brought an opening of fruit blossoms of rare beauty and hundreds of people have been responding to the invitation to visit the grounds, the center of attraction being the cherry display at the Forest Hills entrance.

To inform botanists as well as laymen of each season's developments, the Arboretum issues a bulletin describing the appearance and a bit of history of trees and shrubs during the time of their greatest attractiveness. In the current issue, forsythias, pyrus ussuriensis, prinsepia sinensis and the Japanese spring cherry are among those mentioned. Some of the comment on them from the bulletin follows:

"Forsythias, which have never bloomed more profusely in the Arboretum and generally in the neighborhood of Boston, are still in good condition and are most effective when planted in a large crowded mass on a sloping hillside, as they have been in the Arboretum just where the Meadow Road joins the Bussey Hill Road.

"Pyrus ussuriensis has been in bloom since April 17. This tree is a native of Korea, north China and northern Japan, growing further north probably than any other pear tree, and sometimes forming forests of considerable extent. It is, too, the largest of all pear trees, for Wilson photographed a tree growing near Shih-an in the province of Nogen, Korea, 60 feet tall with a girth of trunk of 14 feet and a head of branches 75 feet across. There are several plants in the Arboretum, but the most easily seen are those on the southern slope of Bussey Hill, where they are growing in the collection of Chinese pear trees.

"Prinsepia sinensis is again covered with clusters of bright yellow flowers which spring from the axils of the half grown leaves. This prinsepia is a tall broad shrub with long gracefully ascending and spreading branches and stems armed with many spines. This member of the rose family is perfectly hardy and the handsome shrub Manchuria has yet contributed to western gardens.

"The spring cherry of the Japanese (Prunus subhirtella), the most delightful and floriferous travelers say, of all Japanese cherries, is again thickly covered with flowers, and has not before been more beautiful. This is a large shrub which is not known as a wild plant in Japan. Although somewhat cultivated in the gardens of western Japan, it is uncommon in those of Tokyo, and has failed to attract generally the attention of visitors to the Flower Kingdom. The rather small drooping flowers are pink when they first open, but gradually turn white, and those of no other cherry tree in the collection remain in good condition for so many days. This plant is extremely rare in American and European gardens."

WORKHORSE PARADE PRIZES
Entries for the "Memorial Day" workhorse parade will close Friday, May 1. Henry C. Merwin, president of the Boston Workhorse Relief Association, announces. In addition to the usual prizes there will be a special competition this year open only to horses and drivers who have won blue ribbons in at least one previous parade. Gold and silver medals and cash will be awarded in the old horse class.

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REVERE'S COSTS EXCEED INCOME

State Examiner Criticizes Finance Methods of City Administration

Theodore N. Waddell, director of the state division of accounts, in forwarding a report on an investigation into the finances of Revere to Mayor Thomas E. Walsh of that city, criticizes the manner in which the finances of the city have been operated for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 last, the year in which Thomas A. Noone was chief executive of the city. The state investigation was made by Edward H. Fenton, chief examiner of the division of accounts.

"The financial condition of the city such that drastic action must be taken if the credit of the city is to be maintained and business carried on in a legal manner," the report says. "The balance sheet appended to this report shows a revenue deficit of \$119,765, in addition to which there are unpaid bills of \$121,215; and during the months of January and February of the current year the revenue deficit has been increased by abatement aggregating \$14,348; so that on March 1, 1925, there was a revenue deficit in excess of \$250,000."

"To provide for this deficit in the current year (if all of the unpaid claims are to be paid on the basis of the assessed valuation of 1924) would mean \$6.97 on each \$100 of the valuation in addition to the amount necessary for the running expenses of the city."

"In my previous report, under date of June 19, 1924, the attention of the city government was called to the financial condition of the city as of Dec. 31, 1923, and to the violation of the general laws regarding municipal finances. Apparently, however, very little, if any, consideration was given to the report, as the city is in a far worse financial condition at the present time."

"This condition has been brought about by flagrant disregard of the laws of the Commonwealth, the city charter and the city ordinances in the administration of the city's financial affairs."

"After referring to sections of the city charter and of the state laws regulating the expenditure of money, the report continues:
"Notwithstanding these prohibitions, the appended balance sheet shows that expenditures were made in excess of the amounts appropriated."

CREDITORS ASKED TO FILE CLAIMS

B. & W. Receiver Sets June 15 as Time Limit

The creditors of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company, which is in the hands of Franklin T. Miller, receiver, have been given until June 15 to file proof of claims. Judge William W. Loring, who is today in the Supreme Court upon petition of the American Trust Company, as trustee of the company, for the filing of such claims, for permission to discontinue the Union Avenue branch from South Framingham to Framingham Center and the Saxonville branch from South Framingham to Saxonville and for permission to complete two extensions of track in Hudson for freight business.

The petition states that the railroad

road company is indebted to over 155 miscellaneous contract creditors to the amount of \$30,000, and that there are notes amounting to \$310,518.50. It says that the sale of the property would be insufficient to pay off the bond mortgage indebtedness of \$2,525,000, and that, therefore, there will probably be no dividends for unsecured creditors, but that these creditors should file proofs of claim notwithstanding.

In his appraisal of the property of the company the receiver states that the company has 472 tons of coal valued at \$4,084.53, material and supplies generally to the value of \$100,598.51. It shows bank deposits of \$66,927.11 and that with other cash on hand the total is \$73,495.69.

CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MAY

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 28 (Special).—Arrangements are nearly complete for the Massachusetts Congregational Conference, to be held here May 18 to 20. The Rev. Charles H. Williams of Jamaica Plain will be moderator, and the Rev. James Gordon Gilkey of Springfield will preach the conference sermon.

Those on the program as principal speakers include Prof. Walter A. Athearn of Boston University, Prof. J. T. Shotwell of Columbia University, the Rev. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge, Mass., the Rev. J. Edgar Park of West Newton, Mass., and the Rev. Oscar Maurer of New Haven, Conn. The annual conference dinner will be at Hotel Nonotuck, May 19. Massachusetts Home Missions Society will have its annual meeting on the same day.

SHOE STUDENTS FINISH COURSE

Eleven students of the shoe and leather class maintained by the New England Shoe and Leather Association received certificates at graduation exercises yesterday afternoon. James W. Dyson, instructor, presided. Speakers included Ralph B. Jones, president of the National Association of Shoe Wholesalers, and Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

LONGMEADOW SHOWS GROWTH

LONGMEADOW, Mass., April 28 (Special).—Longmeadow has a population of 3337 according to figures presented to the Board of Selectmen last night, a gain of 27.46 per cent over the federal census figures for 1920. By comparison with state census figures for 1915, the town has grown about 87 per cent in 10 years.

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DRY LAW ISSUE BEFORE PARENTS AND TEACHERS

(Continued from Page 1)

are frequently stressed and developed. Especially is this true among such organizations as the Boy Scouts.

"One reason for this, perhaps, is that there is a certain spontaneity, a chance for initiative, opportunity for self expression that is too often lacking where requirements have been rather standardized and where the teaching and activities are largely controlled by tradition and convention."

Six Important Agencies
Dr. Spahn evaluated the six important agencies for educating the youth as follows: family, school, church, press, moving picture, miscellaneous activities. He added:

"The moving picture is having a profound influence upon the ethical and aesthetic standards of the American people. Whether the American people tomorrow will love the beautiful or tolerate the ugly or commonplace, will, in some measure, be determined by the pictures of today."

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This Year at Wembley

With many new attractions the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley will soon open for the second season.

Visitors to the exhibition are cordially invited to enjoy the privileges of the Christian Science Pavilion. Here in a quiet atmosphere you may freely use the Writing Room, the Reading Room, and see the exhibit devoted to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

At the offices of the European Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 2, Adelphi Terrace, a welcome is extended to visitors, and information is gladly given concerning hotels, railway and steamship lines, etc.

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New Hampshire's Rural Welfare Said to Depend on Growing Forests

CONCORD, N. H., April 28 (Special)—"In no small degree does the future welfare of rural New Hampshire depend upon growing forests upon the millions of acres of outcrop land where valuable forests until recently have existed," said John H. Foster, state forester, in an interpretation of forestry work and its application to conditions in New Hampshire, given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He continued:

"We are using in New Hampshire 750,000,000 feet of timber yearly, of which our forests are yielding 450,000,000, the balance being imported at high expense. New wood grown yearly is 1,000,000 feet below what is cut in the State. We are slowly but certainly lowering the capacity of our forests to sustain our needs. This is taking place in spite of the advantages and attractions which valuable growing forests give us. We cannot prosper without productive forests to keep forest industries going and people living in rural sections."

Protection for fires is fundamental and inspiring. Carelessness of campers, fishermen and automobilists, or land owners in burning brush and rubbish without permit and in unsafe conditions, is intolerable and causing us loss of property and high costs of fire fighting."

Working for Forest Week means working with the younger as well as older generations of people. The school children should understand our needs and be made interested in improving them. In case of home woodlands, to improve pine, thinning, planting, removal of currant and gooseberry bushes near pines and in numerous other ways, boys can be given a forest understanding which we in years gone by never had brought to our attention."

A sapling pine 10 feet in height, growing well spaced with others of its kind in the woods, has a prospective value today of at least 25 cents. Some say more, but this is conservative. It is worth protecting and worth duplicating in thousands of waste, neglected areas. It is worth the attention of land owners to make sure that such pines are allowed to live where cutting is done, and that such methods of cutting are carried on as will allow other pines of like value to reproduce."

CAMP MOTOR TOURS FOR Y. M. C. A. BOYS

To help Dorchester boys to know New England better, the Dorchester Center branch of the Y. M. C. A. has arranged for educational tours by automobile this summer. Groups of boys will visit historical sites, colleges, beauty spots, leading industries and other places of current interest throughout New England.

A fund is to be established for the purchase of a truck chassis on which will be built a covered camp wagon body, carrying necessary camping equipment. Elmer Skonberg is chairman of the committee in charge, and Wallace Hancock is treasurer.

Leadership will be provided and groups of boys will be enrolled to take one to six-day trips at cost. Expenses will be kept at a minimum. An advisory committee, representing colleges, schools, industries, chambers of commerce and historical societies is being formed to guide the tours so that they will possess the greatest educational value. Norman H. Ludlow and Donald H. Bartholomew are the secretaries of the Dorchester Center Community branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

WORCESTER RAILWAY GETS BUS LICENSE

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., April 28—Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company was granted exclusive permission to run busses between Worcester and Southbridge and to outlying sections of the town by the selectmen last night after a lengthy hearing. It was the first permission given the trolley company to run busses as a supplementary service to its trolley lines. Three independently owned bus lines were refused bus line licenses.

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The Winding Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods Road, Marin County, California



Drawing by V. Nahl

Mt. Tamalpais Beckons Hikers Across San Francisco Bay

Mountain Play This Year Will Tell of Sir Francis Drake's Visit to Marin County in 1579

San Francisco, Calif.
Staff Correspondence

ANY season of the year is hiking time in Marin County, a play-ground area of valleys and woods and upland greens, reached in a 30-minute ferry to Sausalito. Beyond this quiet little port of entry lies lovely Mill Valley, gateway to Muir Woods, while on and up, Old Mount Tamalpais offers the reward of a magnificent panorama for a sturdy climb.

Sausalito from a ferry boat is a happy approach to Marin. White houses, many of them on stilts, cling precariously to the steep hillside bordered in trees and shrubs. It is the rendezvous of authors and poets, of sea captains retired and active, most of whom lay claim to a trim yacht or brig moored in the still waters of the cove below. For Sausalito, like its back country, is a playground and boating its pastime.

The trails beyond Sausalito are tangent to a score of picturesque little towns: Mill Valley, San Rafael, Ross, San Anselmo, Fairfax Manor, Larkspur, Kentfield and many more. Luxuriant foliage abounds on every side. The redwoods, native to fog and rain, lift their summits, a golden bloom during the winter months, bronzing later with an abundance of flowers. Spruce, fir, cypress, laurel and bay, the big-leaved maple and the box-elder, oaks and alders, enrich the natural beauty of the landscape with bold strokes of heavy foliage which thin to chinquapin, flowering dogwood, manzanitas and to the scrubby, gnarled chaparral as one nears the crest of Mount Tamalpais. And woe to the hiker who strays into this chaparral, scarcely three feet high, in a rash short cut to the mountain top!

The Hoo-koo-é-ko Indians, native



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sons of this region, claimed a territory coinciding almost exactly with the boundaries of Marin, the name of one of their Indian chiefs. These red men who gave friendly welcome to Sir Francis Drake in 1579 when he spent several weeks on their territory off Point Reyes Peninsula named their mountain "Tammal-pies" or "Tammal-pis," according to Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Tammal meaning the bay country and pies a mountain.

From those shadowy times to 1925 at its spring lies a precipitous flight down the centuries. The mountain with its trees and flowers is enjoyed by thousands today, thanks to the splendid work of the Tamalpais Conservation Club for this area is now set aside as a game refuge and as a public park by formation of the Marin Municipal Water District. The club has built camp sites, improved trails, posted markers for the hiker without a map and cut down fire hazards.

This Year's Mountain Play
An open air theater has been improvised out of natural conformations of a hillside at Rock Springs and it is here that Garnet Holme will present on May 24, his new play

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"Drake" as the annual mountain play.

"The play 'Drake' is essentially a California story and its main purpose is to set forth, in an entertaining manner, interesting historical incidents, to which pageantry alone seems to possess the power of attracting the attention of the people," Mr. Holme explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"History tells us that the great explorer remained for a month on the seashore, and only traveled into the neighboring hills on one occasion. It is this inland expedition which the second act of the mountain play shows. The story follows very closely Parson Fletcher's account of what happened to Sir Francis Drake and gives a vivid description of the remarkable courage with which he met the situation. The coming of Indians, the dance and their worship of Drake are shown; the acceptance of Queen Elizabeth; the first reading of the English prayer book and the setting up of the post with a sixpence nailed to it, form the historical side of these scenes. The play ends with the friendly Indians waving farewell to their visitors as they make their way toward their ship. Long after the sailors are lost to view the sound of their singing floats up the hillside."

In Muir Woods
Near the southwestern base of Mount Tamalpais stands Muir Woods, largely the gift of William Kent and Elizabeth Thatcher Kent. This virgin stand of giants, 433 acres of them, was established as a national monument by presidential proclamation in 1908, and named in honor of John Muir, explorer, naturalist and writer. The "accident of inaccessibility" saved these fine old trees from early conversion into railroad ties, grape stakes and shingles.

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Women Housekeepers Favored for Public School Buildings

Speaker at Massachusetts Superintendents' Conference Also Would Have Janitors Trained in Standards and Methods of Cleaning

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., April 28 (Special)—Training of janitors and custodians of school buildings in standards and methods of cleaning, and the employment of women as school housekeepers, were proposed by William H. Holmes, superintendent of schools in Mount Vernon, N. H., addressing the opening session of the eleventh annual conference of superintendents of public schools in Massachusetts at the Framingham State Normal School this afternoon. It is the purpose of the State Department of Education, which calls these conferences, to take up at each one some one subject which seems in particular need of general study or development.

Housekeeping Side
This year the housekeeping side of education is to be emphasized. All year a committee of superintendents has been at work on the subject, making surveys and other inquiries to the end of establishing standards that shall be practical for every school, for it is recognized that the care of the buildings and grounds of a one-room rural school is as much of a problem in its way as the care of a big city building.

The subject was introduced by Mr. Holmes, who spoke on the question of furnishing the right school environment through better custodial service. In part he said:

"The boys and girls in our public schools have the right to expect the inspiration and beauty that come from cleanliness and orderliness in the school buildings they attend. The great majority of school buildings in this country have standards of cleanliness and orderliness that would be considered far below par in any well kept home, or public building."

"In general it may be said that men are chosen as custodians and as supervisors of custodians of school buildings who have the ideals of the boiler room and engine room rather than those of the good home, or office building in general."

Training of Janitors
In very few school systems of this country is anything being done in the way of training janitors or custodians in proper methods of cleaning and repairing school buildings and in instructing them as to what should be proper standards of cleaning and repair.

In no city in the country, so far as I know, has a woman been placed in charge of the work of school housekeeping, although it is a well-known fact that women are in general better able to cope with the problem of cleaning than are men. In a recent survey of the building service in a great city the recommendation was made that women be employed as school housekeepers in place of the general custodians, the present custodians to serve as engineers and firemen under the general direction of these housekeepers.

Two many cities have been trying to save money by employing untrained custodians to care for school buildings, when a little more money expended for a higher type of trained service and more attention on the part of supervisors to maintaining higher standards of cleanliness and repair would result in much better educational environment, with all that it means in the way of real tuition and inspiration.

Following Mr. Holmes were reports from sub-committees taking up such phases of the subjects as control of school buildings and grounds, janitorial service, standards, and problems in small towns and rural communities.

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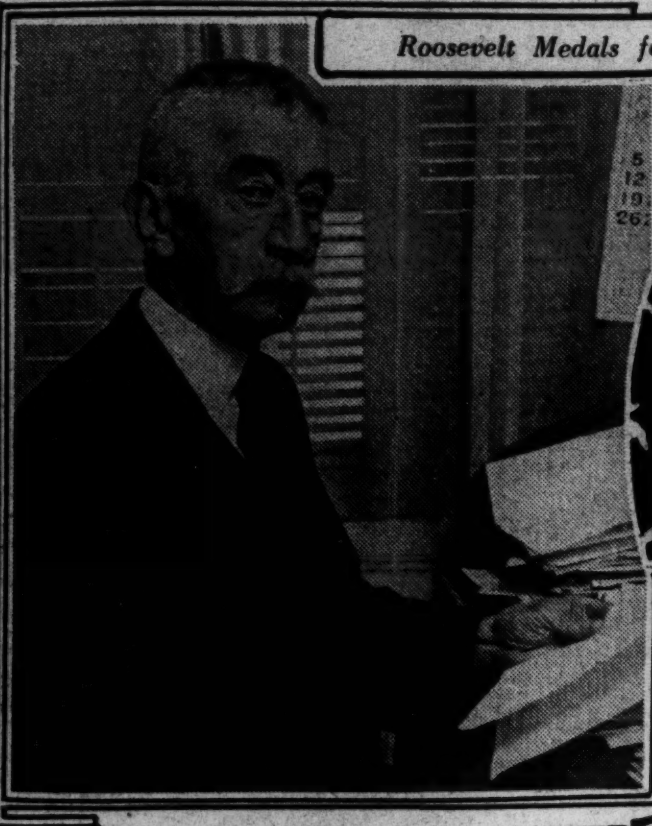
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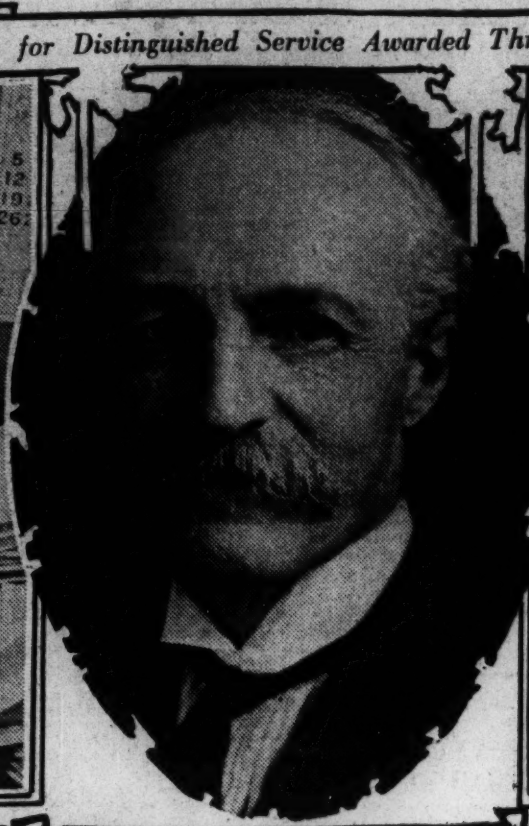
New Work for Siamese Women—On the Arcturus—"The Desert Shall Rejoice"



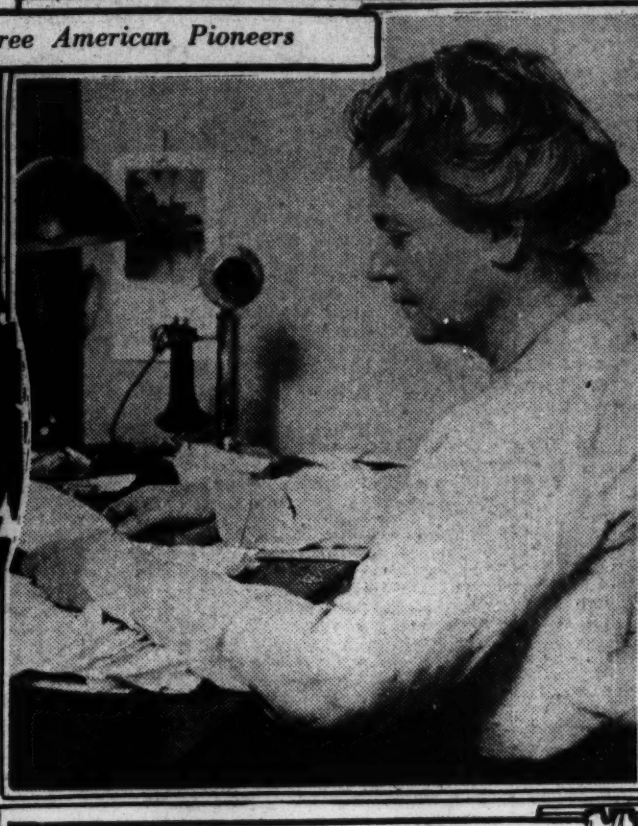
¶ The introduction of irrigation into Siam carried with it—as do all progressive systems—added responsibilities for women. Treading their shift at the water wheel is one of them. The "boyish bob" also has friends. © Burton/Holmes from Ewing Galloway, N. Y.



¶ George Bird-Grinnell—for promotion of outdoor life. Mr. Grinnell, editor of Forest and Stream, organized the first Audubon Society, and helped to save Yellowstone Park. © Keystone View Co.



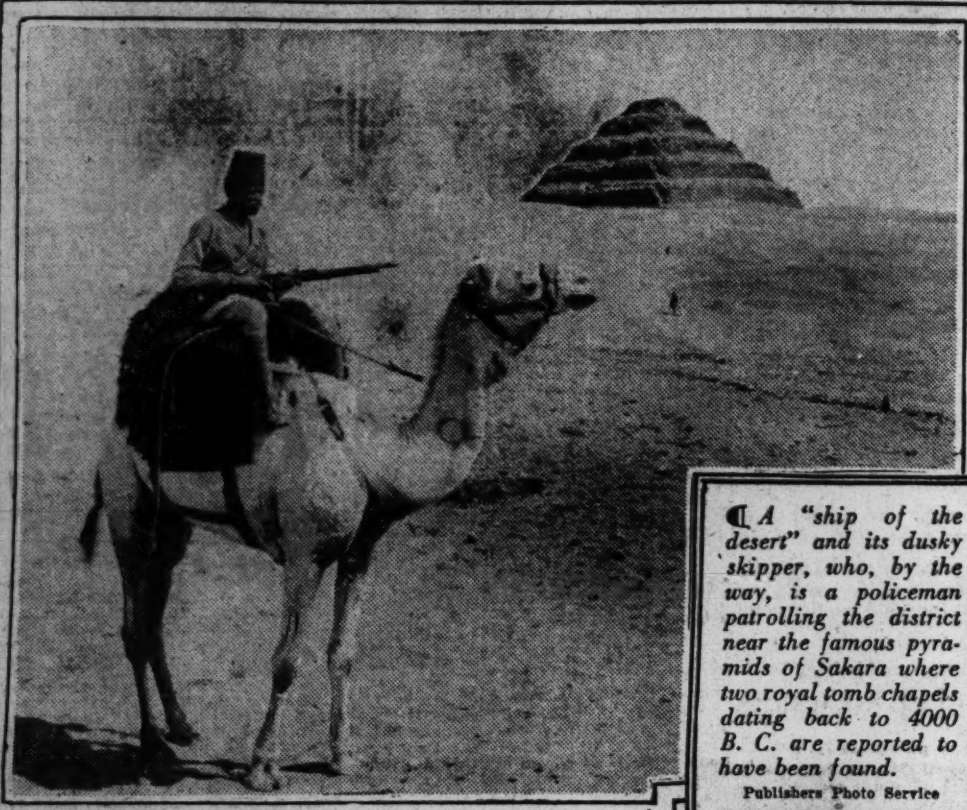
¶ Gifford Pinchot—for conservation. "The man the Nation owes most for . . . the preservation of the natural resources of our country."—Roosevelt. © Underwood & Underwood



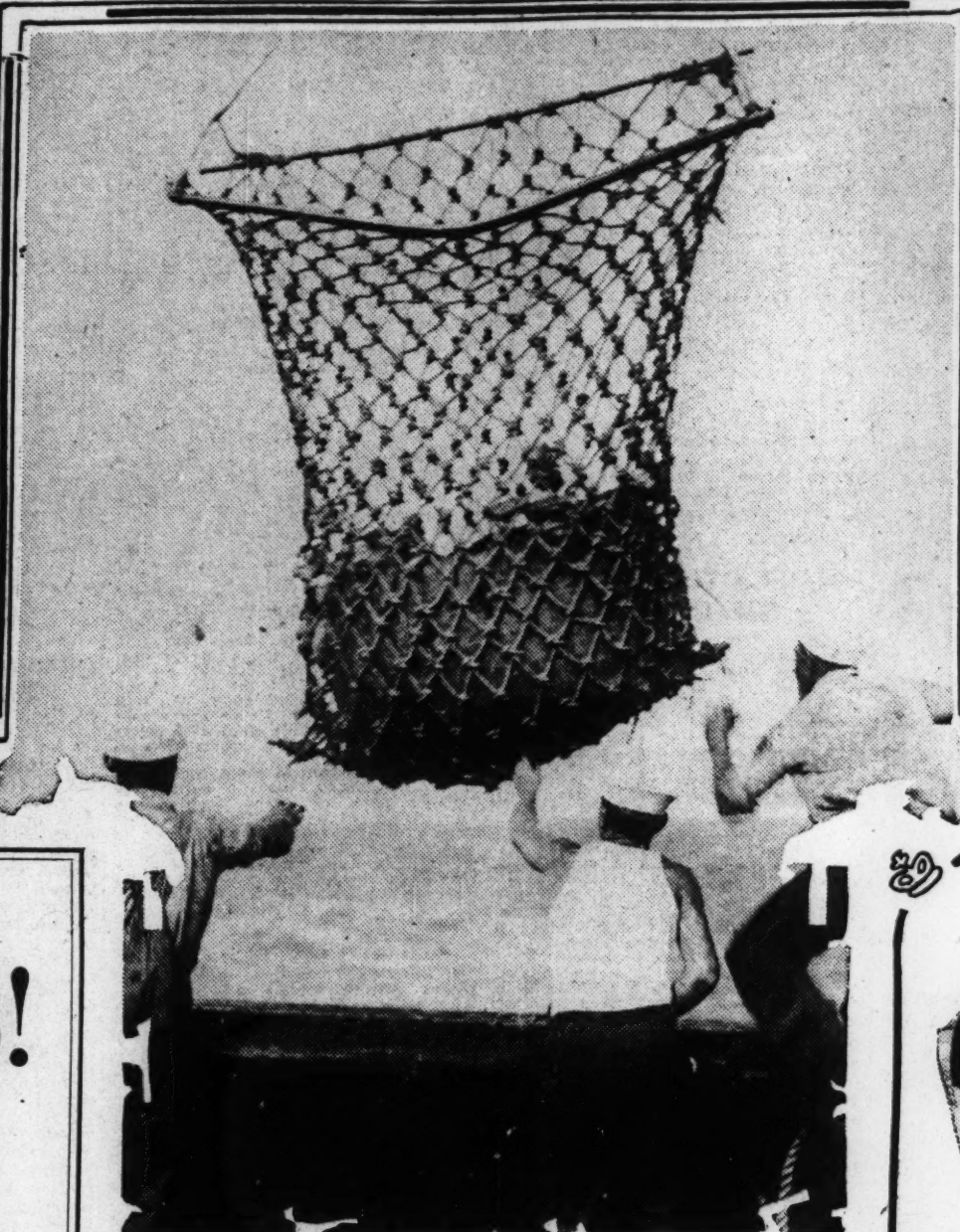
¶ Miss Martha Berry—for work with women and children. Miss Berry started a school with five pupils in 1902 in a log cabin at Possom Trot, Ga. Now 650 are cared for annually in 95 buildings. © Keystone View Co.



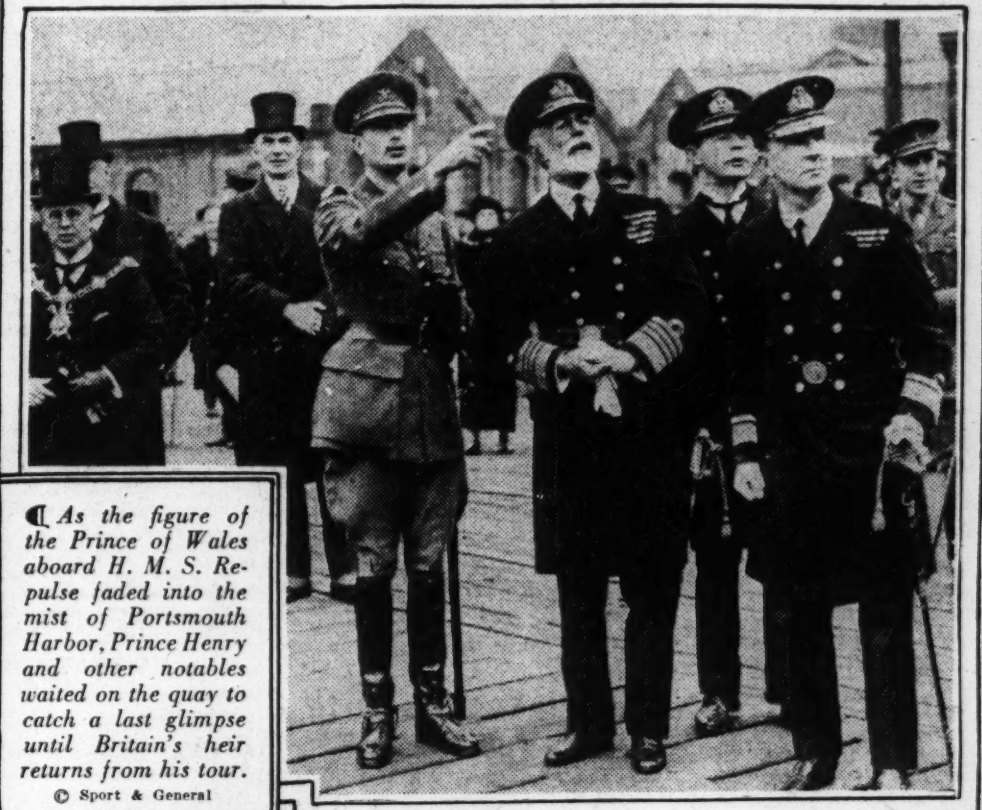
¶ With the drilling of artesian wells, the happy combination of sun, water and sand is making the desert of southern Tunisia blossom (Cf. Isaiah 35:1). Once arid wastes now are producing tangerines, apricots, etc., for the hitherto scant native markets.



¶ A "ship of the desert" and its dusky skipper, who, by the way, is a policeman patrolling the district near the famous pyramids of Sakara where two royal tomb chapels dating back to 4000 B. C. are reported to have been found. Publishers Photo Service



¶ Expectation runs high when the rope scallop dredge is hoisted aboard the Arcturus, floating laboratory of the New York Zoological Society's expedition to the Sargasso Sea (south of Bermuda). Carefully it is hauled to the deck for Dr. William Beebe's inspection. Wide World Photos



¶ As the figure of the Prince of Wales aboard H. M. S. Repulse faded into the mist of Portsmouth Harbor, Prince Henry and other notables waited on the quay to catch a last glimpse until Britain's heir returns from his tour. © Sport & General

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¶ The Arcturus' dredge net, at last aboard, is being examined for rare forms of marine life by Dr. Beebe. From here it looks as though its oozy freight consisted for the most part of assorted sponges. Wide World Photos



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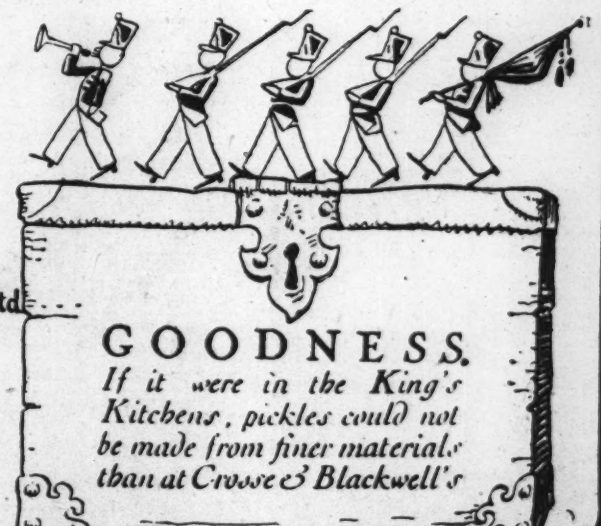
Perhaps your own ancestors used it when men wore powdered wigs and were quick with their swords.

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Theatrical News of the World—Musical Events

The Musical Studio of the Moscow Art Theater

Moscow, Russia.

Special Correspondence.

THE Musical Studio of the Moscow Art Theater is a sort of bridge between old and new tendencies in Russian dramatic art. The members of the Musical Studio in their acting show all the polish and finesse that characterizes the production of the parent organization; they avoid the more stupid and grotesque excesses and mannerisms that one finds in the work of some of the innovators of the contemporary Russian stage.

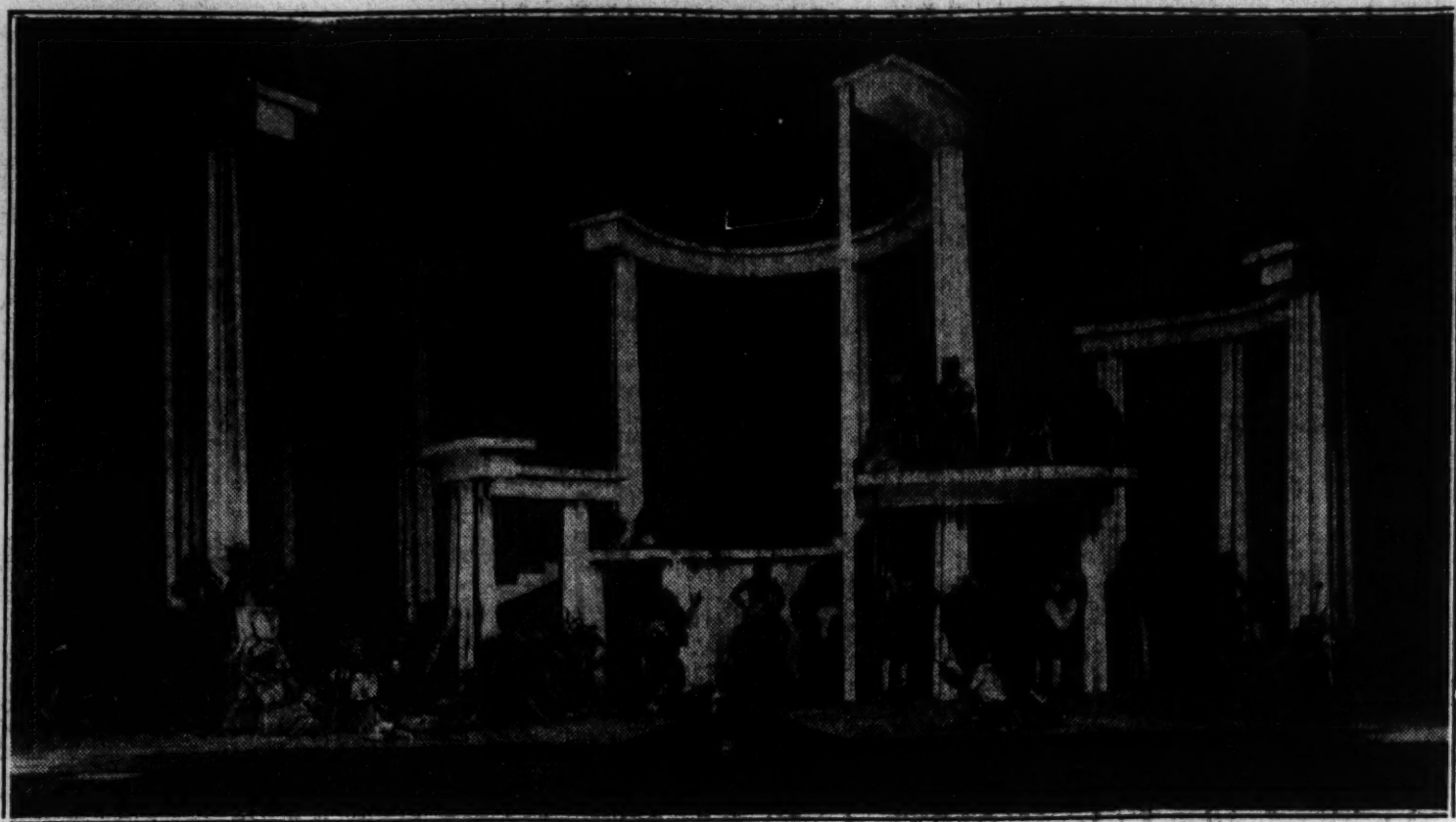
But, without being carried away by the new tendencies, the Musical Studio has shown a disposition to respond to the influence of such experimenting stage-directors as Meierhold and Tairov. By working over some of the new ideas in acting and stagecraft it has contributed to the vividness of the scene in which the militant pacifist women of the Greek comedy attack and pummel the old men who try to reduce them to subjection. One feels that Aris-

tophanes himself, exactly as he probably was in his requirements of actors, would be satisfied with the players of the Musical Studio put into their presentation of this comedy.

The Musical Studio has also carried out the experiment of playing Bizet's "Carmen" as a drama rather than an opera. The main outlines of the story are preserved; and a small orchestra gives the musical accompaniment. But the action is made more personal, and, if possible, more intense. Mme. Baklanova plays the rôle of Carmen with Latin warmth and vivacity; and much of the credit for the successful dramatization of Bizet's opera must be ascribed to her brilliant and impressive acting.

"Periklos" is another favorite production in the repertoire of the Musical Studio. This is a dainty little comedy, based on the adventures of two wandering musicians whose course of true love runs roughly for a time. Finally they are reunited in a happy ending, in spite of the machinations of a monarch with courts and dungeons at his disposal.

Next to the Art Theater itself, the Musical Studio is the finest dramatic attraction in Moscow at the present time. If it should succeed in arranging the trip to America for which tentative plans have already been made, it would be an excellent interpreter for American audiences of some of the most promising new developments in Russian dramatic art.



As the Classic Greek Drama is Staged by the Moscow Art Theater's Musical Studio. This Organization May Visit New York Soon

London Cameos

59—Fabienne Fabrèges

By J. T. GREIN

SHE is a petite blonde, and before she settled in London was considered in Paris one of the youngest actresses with a future. Pierre Wolff, the writer of many French comedies, and that poignant play "Le Ruissseau," declared Fabienne Fabrèges to be his favorite heroine.

There is no more luring siren than the theater, so when one day Fabienne Fabrèges was found by her cozy friends in Kensington, and she was told that London was going to have a French Theater of its own, finding all the actors here instead of importing them from Paris, she was easily persuaded. She had been slow in discovering that there was an actress born, a personality as well as a temperament.

The piece chosen for her debut was Bernstein's "Le Voleur," a strong play which earned for the author the sobriquet of the sacrodot of the drama of violence. To play the part of the woman who became a thief in order to hold her husband by all that luxury and money can buy, the actress must command every stop and pedal of the histrionic organ. She must be as frolicsome as a little bird in sun-bathed foliage; she must be attractive; she must sense humor in all its shades and express it, now in the smile that bewitches, now in the grin that masks a tortured conscience; she must coax by charm and by diplomacy. She must rise to the lie of simulated indignation, as well as to the rue of the woman who thieved for love's sake and trembled in anguish lest she would lose her husband's heart as well as her domestic hearth. For Bernstein's play—like a steed in gallop—covers a long distance in a short space of time. Marie-Louise, the love-child, shows the complete transformation of a woman—the thorny path from a philandering existence, to the stern reality and meaning of life.

In Fabienne Fabrèges' creation, not one particle of the creation was missed. She began gayly as the linen-headed creature that lives day in, day out, beyond care and responsibility; she was all smile and chatter. Then, as the web of conscience wove her tightly in, she gayly changed to artificial mirth; and from mirth it became fear; and from fear it grew to such callousness as conscience ordains; at length, in surrender, she revealed the real woman, despite her fault, white at heart and ready for a new start, devoted to husband, love and duty.

She held her hearers spellbound. For hers is the double gift of technique as well as temperament. Her characterization was as finished as it was felt.

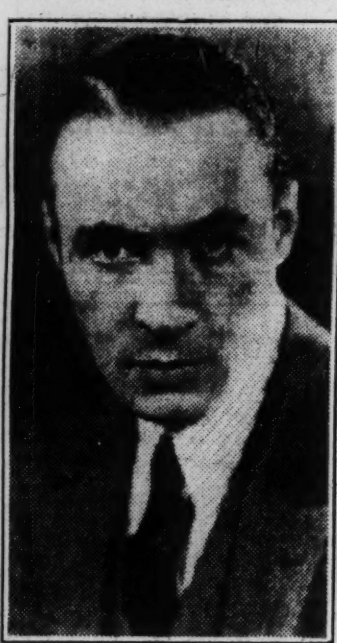
Gene Buck plans to present "Gunpowder," a play by J. C. and Elliott Nugent.

Rod La Rocque

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, April 27

DURING the preliminaries of filming "The Ten Commandments," Cecil de Mille made one of his characteristic moves by giving the important rôle of the wayward brother to a young screen actor who had as yet to win his cinematic spurs. Since the premiere of that record-run film—a short time as things are ordinarily reckoned but long enough in motion picture parlance to be considered almost historic—his protégé has fully justified in picture after picture the director's faith in him. Today Rod La Rocque stands on the threshold of stardom.



ROD LA ROCQUE

In his own right, a man who has made so remarkably good in a short year and a half from the time that Mr. De Mille gave him his big chance. Mr. La Rocque is just now in the act of taking his leave of the Paramount fold. Over on Long Island, at the Famous Players' studio, he is making his last Paramount picture prior to joining the newly organized De Mille forces under a five-year contract. At Edward Sutherland's brisk bidding, he and Bebe Daniels are engaged in filming a picture. It seemed an opportune time to verify Mr. De Mille's act of confidence and Mr. La Rocque was discovered one

noontime at the studio in a tetching pair of brown overalls—"just the kind of costume that chorus people wear in rehearsal," he explained—ready to knock off work for the day. So, in company with Mr. Sutherland we repaired to the studio lunch room where all sorts of strange people were seated, an amusing aggregation of characters and types from the various pictures under way.

Under the leadership of such a picture enthusiast as Mr. La Rocque, the subject of pictures was inevitable. Not just shop talk of the regular kind, but the talk that comes from an abiding faith in the future of the film and from a big understanding and interest in all the many aspects of the work. Miss Daniels came in presently, having changed from a quaint masculine outfit, not unlike that of the freight-car tourist en route, into a gay red frock eminently suited to her gay and sprightly self, and when she found the conversation running rings around the technical issues of lens, negative, and other filmatic accoutrements, she threw up her hands in quite genuine dismay. "It is terrible to have to listen to camera talk all the time from Rod. Do you know what he did the other night I asked him to come to my house for a quiet little dinner. Well, he brought all his cameras and insisted on taking my picture in all kinds of special lighting! As if I didn't get enough of cameras after working all day in the studio." But this had no effect on Mr. La Rocque, neither this nor any of the rather broad innuendoes from Mr. Sutherland. He went right on talking cameras with a most refreshing and indomitable enthusiasm, telling of the remarkable developments that are being made almost every week in the laboratories, how he had seen only the previous Sunday in Chicago the first completely successful stereoscopic film to be run without appliance of any sort for the spectator, the invention of a well-known citizen of that town, how the telescopic lens was used today, how the color problem was being worked out by slow degrees and how important it was to the prologue of "The Ten Commandments."

The new gyroscopic camera was introduced into the conversation, and was promptly voted a thing of great consequence in the making of pictures. "You will probably see within a short time," said Mr. Sutherland, "a most remarkable change in all parts of the studios. Not only the portable camera—and we can go up to the projection room after lunch and see some shots we have made in the past few days with one of them—but the new kinds of negative which allow shooting without all the intense lighting systems we have to use now. Then there is the new pan-

chromatic film, which Flaherty has employed with such fine results in his new South Seas picture, and a new, very special kind which permits shooting at night but which has to be used within three days of its manufacture; these are some of the signs of the times. You will see a wholly different kind of studio in five years. Perhaps we won't need one at all."

Afterward in the projection room we saw some "rushes" Mr. Sutherland had made with the new gyroscopic camera. This new "Eying" into things almost puts the spectator into the picture and already the old station camera tripods seem in danger of being undermined. Miss Daniels went to get into her tramp again, and we adjourned to the set. All the while the impression that Cecil de Mille has made a 10-strike in picking this young screen actor for his new venture had been growing stronger and stronger. Already in the "Ten Commandments," "Feet of Clay" and "The Golden Bed," Mr. La Rocque has given a brilliant account of himself under Mr. de Mille's direction. His romantic rôle in "Forbidden Paradise," under Ernst Lubitsch was another signal proof of his pictorial powers. He is a sort of modern Lochlainn type, with a much of the pilgrim and idealist; and as such he should fit admirably with his old chief, whose touch is always sounding the strangely contrasted themes that Wagner used in his "Tannhäuser."

"I always like New York," Mr. La Rocque concluded as he caught the train from the set where Miss Daniels and Mr. Sutherland were waiting. "But I am glad to be starting back to California. You know there's something wonderful about the whole arrangement out on the west coast. There is such a fine sense of equality in the air, and there's room enough for a fellow to get away by himself when he needs to. You must come out and see for yourself if it isn't really so." Here was the "urge of the west" working through this budding

star, and making itself felt just because he seems so much a part of the openness, the bigness, the equality of it all. There is something very right about Rod La Rocque and his points tell as effectively off the screen as on. The de Mille forces are assured a star of easy ascendancy for the coming years, and the name La Rocque should be one for them to conjure with.

RALPH FLINT.

Mount Holyoke Playshop

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 25

(Special Correspondence) — The Mount Holyoke College Playshop, the official name of the course in playwriting offered by Prof. Jeanette Marks, herself a playwright and poet, made its annual display of its best work before an enthusiastic audience last night, in the form of three one-act plays, written, produced and acted by the students in the course. The plays were "The Lady Bolshievik" by Anna M. Wells '28, "The Man Who Spelled Backwards," by Miss Rezia Rowley, a member of the playshop last year, and now a graduate student at Yale, and a comedy sketch by Emma Patterson '25.

All three plays illustrated the fact, on which Miss Marks is always so insistent, that the course in playwriting is really a part of the Little Theater movement, and that the process of editing, re-editing, acting, and producing is a laboratory in which the students learn the fundamentals which are everywhere making for good work in the theater.

The plays ranged from broad farce in "The Lady Bolshievik" to delicate Barrie-like comedy in "The Man Who Spelled Backwards." Though the themes were slight—and quite within the compass of the college girl's experience and imagination—the plays had achieved through experiments with editing, acting and stage setting kept plastic till the last minute, a

coherence and energy rare in amateur work. The stage settings were charming interpretations not only of the realistic details of the imagined scene but of the mood of the play.

The play which illustrates the work of the playshop at its best was "The Man Who Spelled Backwards," by Rezia Rowley, written as the climax of the work in the course last year. It was a pleasant little comedy, touched with fantasy, about a philosophic shopkeeper who believed that one can never understand the true meaning of a word till one has spelled it backwards. He extends this to mean that, in order to achieve anything in life, one must have a clear vision of the end and before one makes a beginning at all. This philosophy he applies with success to the love affair of a bashful curate and a shy young school-teacher. Simple as the plot was, it was unfolded with peculiar grace, never overburdened with its philosophy, but touching and refining the old, old theme of the bashful lovers with a kind of gay poetry.

London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 13—A new musical comedy "Tell Me More," is to succeed "Primrose" at the Winter Garden Theatre.

Sybil Thorndike is to withdraw Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan" at the Regent Theatre May 3, after which she will appear in Lennox Robinson's "The Round Table," which was first seen at the "Q" Theatre a few weeks ago.

The Repertory Players are to produce

AMUSEMENTS

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THE SHOW-OFF By GEORGE KELLY This play will come to your city soon. Watch for it.

TO OUR READERS Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Off-Stage and On

ROLAND YOUNG says some players take "Beggars on Horseback" with a pathetic literalness. One met Roland one night at a party and reproved him gently: "I enjoyed your play, all except the part that makes fun of golf. You shouldn't make fun of golf."

The Broadway wits have had a subject to toy with in the barring of Broadway plays from Sing Sing. As the Minneapolis critic remarked: "It may be good enough for New York, but..."

A recent musical show, compounded by college boys, forestalled criticism of the historical accuracy of their notion of colonial days in North America by naming one of the characters Errata and another Anachronism.

O. P. Heggie, according to players' gossip, is to be the Sir Peter Teazle in the Tyler-Ford revival of "The School for Scandal" next season.

In their frank and informal moods, New York producers are pretty well agreed that revue has had its day. They point to the success of "The Student Prince" and "The Love Song," straight operettas, and the warm greeting accorded the revivals of "The Mikado," "Princess Ida" and "Patience."

Two passengers on a Fifth Avenue trolley to original compositions for the violoncello.

The first recital, dealing with the Italian masters, represented a great deal of research in the musical past, and contained some of the best of the repertoire first played in modern times by Boris Hambourg, so far as can be ascertained. Several of these numbers have been found in European archives, where they were buried for many years, and copied from the original manuscripts. Others have been secured from ancient editions.

(Of these five novelties, "Ricercare" (dated 1689) by Domenico Gabrieli, who was born in Bologna in 1640 and acted as first organist of St. Mary's, Venice, attracted considerable attention, not because of its inherent beauties, but because it is said to be the first original composition written for the cello. The longest of the numbers was a concerto by Niccolò Porpora, the famous Italian teacher of singing during the first half of the eighteenth century. It seemed very formal and quaint, but was not without its glorious passages of stilled melody. The other three numbers were "Gavotta" by Stefano Galeotti, "La Zampogna" (The Bagpipe) by Giuseppe dall'Abate and "Allergisimo" by Salvatore Lanzetti, all belonging to the eighteenth century.

The second recital dealt with "The Classics," and the subjects of the others yet to be given, are "The Romantics," "1850-1920" and "The Moderns."

Cecil B. DeMille's first personally directed picture, since he has become an independent producer, will be started early in June. The story will be "The Road to Yesterday," which was first a stage play.

AMUSEMENTS

THE COPLEY PLAZA Tomorrow at 4 o'clock

Boston Chamber Music Trio Tickets \$1.00, on Sale at the Door. Mat. Thurs. & Saturday

Leon Errol in "Louie the 14th" 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th. 38th. 39th. 40th. 41st. 42nd. 43rd. 44th. 45th. 46th. 47th. 48th. 49th. 50th. 51st. 52nd. 53rd. 54th. 55th. 56th. 57th. 58th. 59th. 60th. 61st. 62nd. 63rd. 64th. 65th. 66th. 67th. 68th. 69th. 70th. 71st. 72nd. 73rd. 74th. 75th. 76th. 77th. 78th. 79th. 80th. 81st. 82nd. 83rd. 84th. 85th. 86th. 87th. 88th. 89th. 90th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 94th. 95th. 96th. 97th. 98th. 99th. 100th. 101st. 102nd. 103rd. 104th. 105th. 106th. 107th. 108th. 109th. 110th. 111th. 112th. 113th. 114th. 115th. 116th. 117th. 118th. 119th. 120th. 121st. 122nd. 123rd. 124th. 125th. 126th. 127th. 128th. 129th. 130th. 131st. 132nd. 133rd. 134th. 135th. 136th. 137th. 138th. 139th. 140th. 141st. 142nd. 143rd. 144th. 145th. 146th. 147th. 148th. 149th. 150th. 151st. 152nd. 153rd. 154th. 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THE HOME FORUM

Byron, Pioneer of Internationalism

IT MAY be that in the long run Lord Byron will be most gratefully remembered for his early vision of the cause of international understanding which so preoccupies our thought today, and which must command the thought of the future. A mere glance at the themes of his poetry, even a moment's survey of his titles alone, will show his unprejudiced interest in foreign lands. "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" (mostly through southern Europe), "Lara," "Mazeppa," "The Bride of Abydos," "The Giaour," "Beppo," "The Siege of Corinth," "The Two Poets," not to speak of "Don Juan" and the twenty-three pieces grouped as "Hebrew Melodies" reveal in their very names a service which poetry might render to this cause.

Now, in the first decade of the nineteenth century Scott had pointed the way, in his stirring narrative poems, to a most fascinating recovery of the past and its romance; and during the second decade he was to carry out this reconstruction still more extensively in the "Waverley" novels. But Scott's past was the record of England and Scotland. Beyond those limits he did not venture. Robert Southey was the first English poet to sail forth professionally questing for the romance of other lands. In 1795 he suddenly abandoned the Utopian scheme of founding his Pantisocratic commonwealth on the banks of the Susquehanna, and after several years in Portugal and Spain brought back rich stores of treasures of ancient story, which he bodied forth in "Thalaba," "The Curse of Kehama," "Roderick the Last of the Goths," and the first translation into English of the Spanish national epic of the "Cid." Byron, however, driven forth from his native shores by his restless, adventurous spirit, became one of the first Englishmen to explore the length and breadth of southern Europe, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Black Sea. This "pilgrimage," from 1809 to 1811, is not too much to say, opened a new era of international understanding, for on his return he brought back in the bottom of his trunk the manuscript of "Childe Harold."

The publication of the first half of this poem in 1812, as everyone knows, took Europe by storm. And the reason is not far to seek. It was not only the sustained vital human interest of the sheer brilliance and verve of the execution; it was the sympathetic interpretation of many lands, of their history, their people, their monuments, that fascinated his European audience. Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, and the isles of the Mediterranean were suddenly revealed to themselves and to each other. Byron had discovered a new kind of romance, the romance of history and geography. This is commonplace to us with our historical novels, our "travel series," illustrated geographies and histories, moving pictures, and daily papers with the latest cablegrams from every corner of the globe. But it was not so to Englishmen and the other Europeans of 1812. To them it was

the very incarnation of "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome." What indeed must have been the impression upon his contemporaries if we in all our later sophistication still experience the thrill which is imparted by some of his best known passages? We think at once of

And now, fair Italy!
Thou art the garden of the world,
The home
Of all Art yields, and Nature can
decease;
Even in thy desert, what is like to thee?
Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
More rich than other climes' fertility;
Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin
graced
With an immaculate charm which
cannot be defaced.

Who can forget those stanzas learned in youth.
I stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs.
A palace and a prison on each hand:
I saw from out the wave her structures rise
As from the stroke of the enchantment wand:
A thousand years their cloudy wings
expand
Around me, and a dying glory smiles
O'er the far times, when many a subject land
Look'd to the winged Lion's marble piles,
Where Venice sat in state, throned
on her hundred isles!

and,
There was a sound of revelry by night,
These represent but a few of the more memorable highlights to which Byron does throughout the four cantos of four thousand seven hundred lines is to revive the past and to visualize the present of these peoples. This he achieves by description, by suggestion, and perhaps most notably by communicating to us his own vivid emotions in the presence of significant objects. We know that he wrote amid the actual scenes which he describes, and of his own sincerity and poignancy in these impressions he left added specific testimony in the unwittingly prophetic tribute which applies to himself, when in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" he wrote:

And doubly blest is he whose heart expands
With hallow'd feelings for those classic lands;
Who rends the veil of ages long gone by,
And views their remnants with a poet's eye!

"Childe Harold," then, is no ordinary pilgrimage. It does happen to be the most wonderful travel poem in literature. Written at the very time when the foundations of the acute national rivalries of the nineteenth century were being formed (Canto III was penned just after Waterloo), the poem was an eloquent plea for international sympathy and understanding. I do not mean that Byron had formulated even in his own thought the ideal of a community of nations or a united states of Europe. Compared with Wordsworth and Shelley, he was weak in his sense of universal brotherhood. But, in his eagerness and capacity for entering into the thought of other races, in his generous enthusiasm for their achievements, and his actual interpretation of their spirit he revealed at least to his fellow countrymen a new international outlook.

Although "Childe Harold" constitutes his most memorable contribution to the cause of international understanding, many of the other poems, certainly most of the longer ones included in the dramas, draw their themes and plots from other lands. Byron was a true-born Englishman, but aside from the short lyrics practically every one of his poems embodies the "chivalry, his poetry, and fable" (as he himself said) of other peoples. A concordance of the personal and geographical names which has been recently prepared (and which I have been fortunate enough to examine) shows more than six thousand references of this nature, and of these the overwhelming majority are not English. As we survey the columns of this concordance we can see at a glance how rich are these allusions in color and associations. May this not explain much of the abiding popularity of Byron on the Continent? We know among English poets he stands next to Shakespeare in European fame, and we have been assured that he owes his position to the fact that he can be so readily translated into other tongues. But may there not be a deeper reason? May not the people of Europe appreciate his broad European sympathies? Are they not grateful for his insight into the heart in their civilizations and for the eloquent portrayal of their glories?

At all events, Byron showed that the heritage of one people is the heritage of all, and that mutual appreciation is the first essential step on the road that leads to international friendship. If we have learned this lesson imperfectly, Lord Byron can still point out the way.

P. K.

"Come Up"

I rose—I rose—
The wild raptures
And the beating wings of song
Were mine,
The climbing flight,
And the great fellowship of the stars.
I rose—I rose—
And when I was weary
A cricket on a grass blade
Par above me piped:
Come up! Higher! Come up! Up!
Up here with Apollo and me!
—Don Marquis, in "Poems and Portraits."

All was ready and off we started. The streets of Jerusalem are generally quiet at night. Camel trains have halted, the animals and their drivers sleeping side by side in the stable, and the donkeys, except ours, were resting after their day of patient plodding. There were a few scattered pedestrians along the narrow sidewalk; an American, perhaps, out for a last-minute purchase, or a native, hurrying to pass into the old city before the Jaffa gate was closed. There was no gait at all to these donkeys. We gave up the idea of posting, and adjusted ourselves to the donkey's way of travel, which proved to be quite comfortable.

Turning south in the direction of Bethlehem, we rode past the newer homes on the outskirts, within the walls. Here were palms, and mulberry trees, and spreading cedars, while the breath of citrus fruit blossoms filled the air. Over all, the moonlight shed its silvery glow.

Without the city at last! The country gravel road lay before us, stretching over hills into the dark beyond. We rested awhile by the roadside, the men dismounting for the sake of their little donkeys. How vast and blue the night seemed! Stars were twinkling silver white in the sky that hung low above us. At our left, rolling hills, with never a flicker of light or sign of a homestead. At our right, a low valley, through which it seemed a small river might be winding. Heavy fog was rising above the lowland, making misty and uncertain levels. This, the guide told us, was the Valley of Rephaim, where long ago the Philistines encamped against David.

Geese and Hollyhocks. From a Painting by Jessie Arms Botke

The Avenue's One Mission
Shafts of golden sunlight stream over Pennsylvania Avenue. There is only one such avenue, with a single significance. It is an integral part of the national capital. Like a broad white river it reaches toward the Capitol, bearing upon its bosom, year by year, all the pomp and ceremony of a great Republic.

Little shops cluster on the border of the avenue, like blue and green and brown moths about a flame, isbent in the sunlight. It is midday, and they are wide open, with a merry hum of activity. Silver souvenir spoons and candlesticks are arrayed for the eager hands and eyes of thousands of visitors these April days.

They stream down the historic avenue in cordons. Children fresh from school and classes of history and politics ride down the street which recently bore state carriages and in an ancient era the equipage of our earlier presidents, with their picturesque trappings. For decades the avenue has silently taken the leading part in national inaugurations. It has been depended upon for the President's magnificent journey to the Capitol, and thence to the eager gates of the White House. It has never failed. In gay costume, with colors flying, it has gracefully accomplished its mission.

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All at once, time seemed to vanish. The road to Bethlehem, and we were riding, donkey-back, thereto! It was here that Joseph and Mary traveled, going to pay their taxes. They must have seen this same landscape, which was, even then, historic. Did they think of ancient days, when their forefathers trod this roadway, when Israel came from Moab around to Jehu? Did they recall Joseph and his bargaining captors, who over this highway traveled, probably, toward Egypt, land of plenty and of bondage? Here, too, must have marched Joshua's conquering army, and David's valorous soldiers. Over this winding, hilly road had once passed the Queen of Sheba, in splendor. The guide told us, was the Valley of Rephaim, where long ago the Philistines encamped against David.

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All at once, time seemed to vanish. The road to Bethlehem, and we were riding, donkey-back, thereto! It was here that Joseph and Mary traveled, going to pay their taxes. They must have seen this same landscape, which was, even then, historic. Did they think of ancient days, when their forefathers trod this roadway, when Israel came from Moab around to Jehu? Did they recall Joseph and his bargaining captors, who over this highway traveled, probably, toward Egypt, land of plenty and of bondage? Here, too, must have marched Joshua's conquering army, and David's valorous soldiers. Over this winding, hilly road had once passed the Queen of Sheba, in splendor. The guide told us, was the Valley of Rephaim, where long ago the Philistines encamped against David.

Without the city at last! The country gravel road lay before us, stretching over hills into the dark beyond. We rested awhile by the roadside, the men dismounting for the sake of their little donkeys.

How vast and blue the night seemed! Stars were twinkling silver white in the sky that hung low above us. At our left, rolling hills, with never a flicker of light or sign of a homestead. At our right, a low valley, through which it seemed a small river might be winding. Heavy fog was rising above the lowland, making misty and uncertain levels. This, the guide told us, was the Valley of Rephaim, where long ago the Philistines encamped against David.

Geese and Hollyhocks. From a Painting by Jessie Arms Botke

The Avenue's One Mission
Shafts of golden sunlight stream over Pennsylvania Avenue. There is only one such avenue, with a single significance. It is an integral part of the national capital. Like a broad white river it reaches toward the Capitol, bearing upon its bosom, year by year, all the pomp and ceremony of a great Republic.

Little shops cluster on the border of the avenue, like blue and green and brown moths about a flame, isbent in the sunlight. It is midday, and they are wide open, with a merry hum of activity. Silver souvenir spoons and candlesticks are arrayed for the eager hands and eyes of thousands of visitors these April days.

They stream down the historic avenue in cordons. Children fresh from school and classes of history and politics ride down the street which recently bore state carriages and in an ancient era the equipage of our earlier presidents, with their picturesque trappings. For decades the avenue has silently taken the leading part in national inaugurations. It has been depended upon for the President's magnificent journey to the Capitol, and thence to the eager gates of the White House. It has never failed. In gay costume, with colors flying, it has gracefully accomplished its mission.

To Bethlehem by Moonlight

Tact

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DICTIONARY states that "tact" implies delicate and sympathetic perception, especially of what is fit, graceful, or considerate under given circumstances." Tact is one of the finer mental qualities, and is found in the nature that is universally kind. As kindness is the child of that great parent-quality of thought, love, so tact, too, may be said to be the offspring of love. Tact tends to smooth out the wrinkles, to calm and restore peace, and to pour healing balm on many a troubled situation.

Can we find a better definition of tact than that given by the wise man in Proverbs, "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver"? Who among us does not count, among his friends or acquaintances, someone whom he always thinks of as doing the graceful, tactful thing, as saying the right word at the right moment, one who is an ever welcome guest? Perhaps we, too, have longed to be like this friend, but have set ourselves down in the catalogue of those who are not. Every right moral quality of thought, however, has its birth in the source of all good, God, divine Mind, who gives impartially to all His children. Through knowing this we can begin to cherish and express everything that is lovely and lovable, and bring these qualities into our own everyday human experiences.

Candor and frankness have their place when questions of right or wrong come to one for a radical decision. In most cases where correction of what another has done seems necessary, it may be given in a tactful, discerning way, so that the one under rebuke may not even know it was being given for his benefit, while at the same time he may learn the needed lesson. Most people rebel at correction or the attempt to force them into right doing; but there are few who do not yield to the leading of tender, loving thought.

Tact may also be said to be prompted by wisdom. Not only may one cover the error in another with the mantle of consideration, but he may thus protect himself from the missiles of resentment and malice that unwise or too candid expression might provoke. In writing to the Christian Science Board of Lectureship at one time Mrs. Eddy said, as we read in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (p. 248), "Spiritual heroes and prophets are they whose new-old birthright is to put an end to falsities in a wise way and to proclaim Truth cordial, nous aident à prévenir des opinions trop radicales et arrêtées, et nous empêchent d'inutilement différer de nos amis. Elles apportent cette rosée céleste et bienfaisante qui est doublement bénie.

Gibraltar Rock, at Night

The sun has set over Spain and the lights of Gibraltar Drive golden piles deep into the dark of the water Where wavering lights are lost. The vast Rock Rises behind, an ebon immensity Mutely aloof; and phantom ships that serve it Slip in and out silently Past harbor lights that softly signal The shadowy coast of Africa.

This is no granite fortress fiercely impregnable. Whose huge strength for a hundred years Has shaken the heart of the world's navies. And given mankind a synonym of might.

It is a soothing apparition of peace, Afloat between two continents: A memory of some earthenless emanation That Beauty has made immortal—and then forgot.

—Caleb Young Rice, in "Bitter Brew And Other Poems."

"Clear Shining After Rain"

The wind is blowing the chimney smoke down over the stacks. There it goes, smoke and rain traveling together across the little town; and the trees tremble and scatter the raindrops into the roadway, onto the brown pavements, into the gutters, and the miniature rivers run swiftly to the grids, bearing away the old leaves and twigs and many another cast-off thing.

Here comes a blue ribbon encircling the sky. The windowpanes are clear, the tiles are dry in patches. There is pink on the stacks, pink and chrome, and a vivid green where the woodwork joins the eaves. A shaft of sunlight like some swift sword pierces the air. A flood of clear blue is everywhere, radiantly clear. Up goes the smoke in little, hopeful spirals to the heavens. The man at the corner of the road turns down his collar and shakes the rain from his cap. His shadow, lying across the pavement, mores briskly and vanishes with him around the corner. From some secret hiding place a blackbird flies to the nearest tree top.

The air is full of a shining sweetness as of an opening flower. There is great promise of wonderful possibilities, as of a voice bidding one look very carefully—bidding one listen. The fields are heavy, the earth is soft and yielding. The country is full of gentle movement; it is rich in beauty. And there, right there, lay five speckled eggs in the nest, and a breathless wonder held one spellbound as when some secret thing is suddenly revealed. Here was the private way of the thrush, her

so winningly that an honest, fervid affection for the race is found adequate for the emancipation of the race." Is this not tact, to proclaim Truth winningly and in a wise way?

In the New Testament we may read Jesus' parables and find that he presented the great truths he had to give to the world in such a way that the one ready to hear and receive the spiritual lesson he was teaching would understand, while the one less awake might not be repelled, even though he did not grasp its hidden meaning. Thus were his precious pearls of thought protected. He warned his disciples not to cast their pearls about indiscriminately, lest they should be trampled upon by the animal element in human thought.

It was the experience of the writer to be lovingly and tactfully handed the cup of cold water by a friend who had been healed in Christian Science, and whose experience was related in such a quiet, reasonable way as to make a lasting impression. Then, when material sense became weary, seeking for health through climate and drugs, he was led to ask for Christian Science treatment and was restored thereby to a life of usefulness. At the same time he found an understandable, practical religion, and gained a deeper, nearer sense of God than he had ever thought was possible on this earth. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 454), "Wait patiently for divine Love to wait upon the waters of mortal mind, and form the perfect concept." Often the exercise of patience is tact.

The old story of the host who intentionally upset his glass of water at dinner after his guest had done so through carelessness, had behind it the motive of love; and while we may not care to emulate his method, we may cultivate the intuitive kindness that will enable us to cover another's mistake.

Tact, grace, and courtesy are truly flowers of rare beauty and fragrance, and always adorn the character that reflects them. Like "the oil of joy," they make smooth many an otherwise rugged and trying experience. They make one companionable, help one to reserve a too radical and decided opinion, and prevent one from unnecessarily differing from his friends. They bring that gentle dew from heaven which is twice blessed.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

own, hidden, most precious way, the straight entrance through which she darts with folded wings past thorn and deep entanglement of hedge and briar.

These are the days of "clear shining after rain," when things we never saw before, come close and speak to us.

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SUNSET STORES

The Barges

THE canal that ran through the little English village was a never ending source of interest to Pinkie and her mother. The little girl spent whole hours watching the barges go through the locks that just in this part of the canal were very close together. How gay the barges were, with their brightly-painted cabins of red, yellow, blue, or green! On the panels of the little cabin doors were pictures. Pinkie's choice was one of a yellow mountain with a blue man on a red horse riding down it. At the bottom were bright green trees, looking like bunches of parsley, and in between the trees was a yellow castle. Oh, it was a lovely landscape, and Pinkie made up quite an interesting tale about it!

Then when the barges were in the lock and the water rose up until the boats were on a level with the tow path, she could get fascinating peeps at the inside of the little cabins. There were shining knobs, glittering like gold; rows of fancy china plates; photos; and little lace curtains wherever a curtain could be fixed. It seemed wonderful that so much could be put in so small a space. Then right at the end of the cabin were two low, wide shelves, closed in by another curtain. These, Mother told Pinkie, were called "bunks," and there the barge family slept.

What a mixture of cargoes the barges carried! It might be coal, sugar, flints, cement, wood, or even sand for the glass works, and many more things than Pinkie could count. The canal boats always went in pairs, one towed behind the other, and were drawn, sometimes by one horse, sometimes by two. Mother liked the horses more than the barges, she told Pinkie—they were models of patience and endurance. Then there were the children! Every barge had its family, sometimes only two or three, but once Pinkie counted eight. They seemed a happy, healthy crowd, but were often a little grubby, which was to be expected, as they had to help their parents by opening the locks, or driving the horses.

Now, one morning, as Pinkie stood by the lock, a little barge girl about her own age came running along the bank. She had been sent in advance of the barge to open the sluice and fill the lock. She carried a heavy steel "key," which fitted into the

swinging on the heavy key, and four little feet in the air. All of a sudden, round flew the key, down went the sluice with a rattle, and over backwards onto the grass went the two little girls. They were both up and laughing at one another the next minute, and then they watched the lock fill.

"Now," said the little barge girl, "you can help me open the gates if you like."

So Pinkie put her back against the long arm of the gate, set her feet firmly in the little steel ridges which were put into the path for that purpose. The barge girl did the same, and gently and slowly they pushed the arm back. Then the two barges which were waiting entered the lock, and the gates were closed after them.

"Good-by, Miss! And thank you kindly," said the little barge girl, and dropping a funny courtesy she ran off to the next lock, to do the same work all over again.

"What a dear little girl!" said Pinkie. "And how hard she has to work! I did think I should like to live on a barge, but I think after all the cottage is nicer."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



I have been neglecting my friend Mr. Jenkins lately so this morning I called over to his store for a visit.

When I arrived he was busy getting a lot of things ready for a window display or something like that.

I wanted to get into the window and watch him but he said there wasn't enough room.

I didn't miss anything, though, because I discovered I could see him just as well from the outside.

And besides that several people passing by saw me peeping in the window and stopped to see what I was looking at, which I discovered later on made a big hit with Mr. Jenkins!

LONDON SEEKS PLAYGROUNDS

Aldershot Example Illustrates Possibilities Even on Poor Land

Special from Monitor Bureau.

LONDON, April 17.—That there is a great need for "play spaces" round all big towns is evident to anybody who gives the matter thought, and still more so to anyone who has been through the poorer districts, such as London dockland. A new movement, started in order to save for playing grounds a few of the open spaces still available round London and other great towns, is therefore a hopeful sign. This National Playing Fields Association is designed to co-ordinate the work being done by various other bodies and committees all over the country.

One of the driving forces of this new movement is Brigadier-General J. Kenning, who was the honorary secretary of the British Olympic Association at the last Olympic Games. Piloted by him, a party of journalists visited one of the many dockland settlements in a district which houses the workers at the Albert and other docks. Every street in the neighborhood was crowded with children playing—football is not allowed for the sake of the windows—simply because they had nowhere else to go.

As a contrast to this, the same party had visited a day or two previously the recreation grounds of the Aldershot military command. This visit showed what could be done with the most unpromising land. Streams have been diverted, marsh land reclaimed, and recreational facilities increased by hundreds per cent, compared to only a few years ago. Brigadier-General Kenning maintains that what could be done with practically waste land there can be done elsewhere.

How precarious is the tenure of land at present used by the youths for football and hockey is evident. On Beckton Marshes, which, in wet weather, really are marshes, many games of football were being played. Every available foot of ground was in use, so that the touch line of one ground did the same duty for the one adjoining it.

But this land belongs to the Port of London Authority, who may at any moment decide to build on it, with the result that some hundreds of boys would lose their only recreation ground. This ground was drained at one time and could be drained again, but money is needed, first to secure a long lease of the land, and then to drain and level it properly.

When the war came the allotment holders found what could be done with apparently derelict land, and they are prepared to fight for their rights to vacant spaces. The need for more houses is always to the fore now, and although dotted about here and there are many spaces on which one or two houses could be built, the houses built would be for ground where he can cheaply run up houses by the dozen. So here, too, the games player sees remaining open spaces threatened.

But the need for open spaces for recreation for the youth of the nation is a very real one. Some districts are better off than others. The writer was told that in Shadwell, the only open space of any kind is one churchyard. London has grown and spread without any regard to such things as recreation grounds. A few parks have been saved for the people, but it is not fair to accuse the London youth of being a better looker-on than player. He would be a player if he had the ground to play on.

LODZ REORGANIZES INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM

Resultant Strikes Simmer Down and Men Resume Work

WARSAW, April 5 (Special Correspondence).—In Lodz the great center of Polish industry, an experiment is being made which so far appears to be successful in employing one workman at four looms as is practiced abroad, instead of at one pair as was the custom in Poland. This latter system proved to be too costly, especially as the working hours are 46 weekly, whereas in every other country 48 hours are the rule. Consequently Polish industry could not compete with foreign industry and the textile factories in Lodz were threatened with ruin.

At first the proposed reform met with much opposition from the workmen and strikes broke out, but gradually the situation has improved and the men have in most cases returned to work. The new system of reorganization has resulted in a 25 per cent increase in production. This means a far more profound change than appears on the surface. Latin America is no longer the happy hunting ground of the concession hunter, but has become a great field for permanent investment. Investment that means progress and prosperity to the countries affected.

This new investment era has brought with it a new type of American resident in Latin America, men who are identifying themselves with the life and thought of the countries with which they have thrown their lot; men who are taking part in the work of the communities in which they live and who are making themselves factors in the large life of these communities.

STANDARD OIL MEN ACTIVE IN SUMATRA

THE HAGUE, April 15 (Special Correspondence).—A subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, the Koloniale Petroleum Maatschappij, is at present building near Palembang, Sumatra, an oil refinery of a daily

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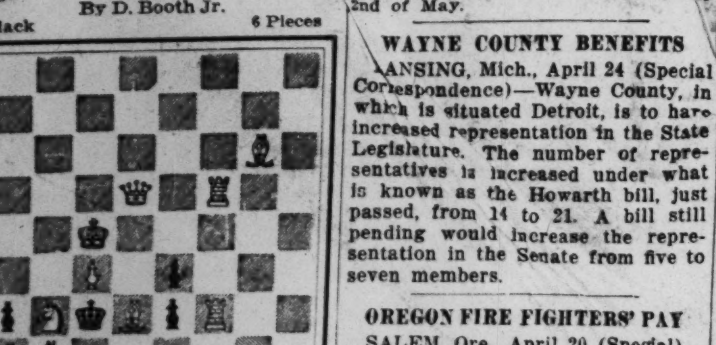
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SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 671. Castles. 1. K-K1, 2. K-K2, 3. K-K3, 4. K-K4, 5. K-K5, 6. K-K6, 7. K-K7, 8. K-K8, 9. K-K9, 10. K-K10, 11. K-K11, 12. K-K12, 13. K-K13, 14. K-K14, 15. K-K15, 16. K-K16, 17. K-K17, 18. K-K18, 19. K-K19, 20. K-K20, 21. K-K21, 22. K-K22, 23. K-K23, 24. K-K24, 25. K-K25, 26. K-K26, 27. K-K27, 28. K-K28, 29. K-K29, 30. K-K30, 31. K-K31, 32. K-K32, 33. K-K33, 34. K-K34, 35. K-K35, 36. K-K36, 37. K-K37, 38. K-K38, 39. K-K39, 40. K-K40, 41. K-K41, 42. K-K42, 43. K-K43, 44. K-K44, 45. K-K45, 46. K-K46, 47. K-K47, 48. K-K48, 49. K-K49, 50. K-K50, 51. K-K51, 52. K-K52, 53. K-K53, 54. K-K54, 55. K-K55, 56. K-K56, 57. K-K57, 58. K-K58, 59. K-K59, 60. K-K60, 61. K-K61, 62. K-K62, 63. K-K63, 64. K-K64, 65. K-K65, 66. K-K66, 67. K-K67, 68. K-K68, 69. K-K69, 70. K-K70, 71. K-K71, 72. K-K72, 73. K-K73, 74. K-K74, 75. K-K75, 76. K-K76, 77. K-K77, 78. K-K78, 79. K-K79, 80. K-K80, 81. K-K81, 82. K-K82, 83. K-K83, 84. K-K84, 85. K-K85, 86. K-K86, 87. K-K87, 88. K-K88, 89. K-K89, 90. K-K90, 91. K-K91, 92. K-K92, 93. K-K93, 94. K-K94, 95. K-K95, 96. K-K96, 97. K-K97, 98. K-K98, 99. K-K99, 100. K-K100.

Prob. Comp. 1. K-K16, K-K17, K-K18, K-K19, K-K20, K-K21, K-K22, K-K23, K-K24, K-K25, K-K26, K-K27, K-K28, K-K29, K-K30, K-K31, K-K32, K-K33, K-K34, K-K35, K-K36, K-K37, K-K38, K-K39, K-K40, K-K41, K-K42, K-K43, K-K44, K-K45, K-K46, K-K47, K-K48, K-K49, K-K50, K-K51, K-K52, K-K53, K-K54, K-K55, K-K56, K-K57, K-K58, K-K59, K-K60, K-K61, K-K62, K-K63, K-K64, K-K65, K-K66, K-K67, K-K68, K-K69, K-K70, K-K71, K-K72, K-K73, K-K74, K-K75, K-K76, K-K77, K-K78, K-K79, K-K80, K-K81, K-K82, K-K83, K-K84, K-K85, K-K86, K-K87, K-K88, K-K89, K-K90, K-K91, K-K92, K-K93, K-K94, K-K95, K-K96, K-K97, K-K98, K-K99, K-K100.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
The claim of stalemate in chess (in promoting Black) for the purpose of stalemate must be presented in problems of three moves or more, so that the two-mover has to rely on the more staid claims of queen and knight.

By D. Booth Jr. 6 Pieces



White to play and mate in two

NOTES
The Scottish correspondence cham-

INVESTMENT ERA IN THE AMERICAS

Dr. Rowe Says Outlook for Trade With Small Republics Is Bright

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK, April 28.—L. S. Rowe, Director-General of the Pan-American Union, speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the Pan-American Society of the United States at Radio House, declared, "dollar diplomacy has ended" and that "despite differences of opinion regarding our foreign policy, there exists in the republics to the south of us almost unanimous approval of the standards of order and social justice toward which the United States has been striving during the past half century."

Wherever I go, whether it be in Europe or America, I am more and more impressed with the tremendously growing power of the United States and I confess that I am at times appalled at the far-reaching influence which we, as a Nation, are today exerting and to a large extent unconsciously exerting. An analysis of this influence discloses much that is encouraging and even inspiring, especially in the countries to the south of us. There exists throughout the republics of America a very real admiration for the standards of orderly democratic development which we have slowly evolved in the course of our history.

"Investment," Not "Adventure"
There is, furthermore, noticeable a significant change in our economic relations with the republics to the south of us. We have advanced from the period of "adventure" to the period of "permanent investment." This means a far more profound change than appears on the surface. Latin America is no longer the happy hunting ground of the concession hunter, but has become a great field for permanent investment. Investment that means progress and prosperity to the countries affected.

This new investment era has brought with it a new type of American resident in Latin America, men who are identifying themselves with the life and thought of the countries with which they have thrown their lot; men who are taking part in the work of the communities in which they live and who are making themselves factors in the large life of these communities.

Our American companies have learned the lesson that aloofness from local politics is the policy which in the long run best serves their interest. With each visit I am more and more impressed with their broad statesmanlike policy. An important factor in this advance has been an increasing appreciation of the importance of cultivating national good will as a company asset.

WAYNE COUNTY BENEFITS

ANSING, Mich., April 24 (Special Correspondence).—Wayne County, in which is situated Detroit, is to have increased representation in the State Legislature. The number of representatives is increased under what is known as the Howarth bill, just passed, from 14 to 21. A bill still pending would increase the representation in the Senate from five to seven members.

OREGON FIRE FIGHTERS' PAY

SALEM, Ore., April 20 (Special).—Oregon fire fighters will receive a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour and a maximum of 50 cents, according to a scale adopted by the State Board of Forestry. F. A. Elliott, state forester, at the past 14 years, has been re-elected.

HOTELS • RESORTS • TRAVEL

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parlor and ball room. Bookings and

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GOOD NEWS IS DISPLAYED BY STOCK MARKET

Uneasiness Resulting From Hindenburg's Victory Disappears

There was not even a trace of uneasiness in connection with the Hindenburg victory shown in the New York Stock Market this morning, but instead confident buying was in evidence all through the list, and the market made a general and almost uniform advance in the early trading. United States Steel was in good demand and rose 1/2 to 11 1/2, but wider advances were made in many other industrial stocks.

Later operations reflected a partial revival of bullish sentiment, but the demand was limited mostly to shares of the specialty class. A few of the representatives issues, such as Atchafalaya, American Can and Mack Trucks, developed a strong tone, but the bulk of the standard stocks were only moderately active.

Unfavorable earnings reports by some of the following followed by contrasting movements. New York Central advancing despite its poor showing, while Chicago & North Western reacted to near the year's low level.

Commercial Solvents A made a gain of 1/2 points above last night's close, while advances of 1/2 points were registered by the "B" stock, U. S. East Iron Pipe, Federal Light & Traction, Utah Securities, American Sugar, Mack Trucks, Bush Terminal and Laclede Gas.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, sterling advancing fractionally to 48 1/2.

Public Utilities Favored
The market's stability to withstand the selling pressure inspired by the news of Hindenburg's election, and the announcement of Great Britain's return to the gold standard, encouraged an extension of bullish operations during the morning trading.

Public Utilities, whose current earnings are large, or in which favorable dividend developments are believed to be pending, were particularly active. Federal Light & Traction soaring 3 1/2 points, West Penn Power 4, and American Express and Utah Securities 2 1/2 each.

Motors and shippings also were in good demand. Despite the recent gain in department store shares, the S. S. Kresge broke another 15 points to 355, following its 20 point break of the day before.

Air Reduction fell back 3 points. United States Steel Iron Pipe jumped 8 1/2 points while Kelsey Wheel, General Electric, International Business Machine and American Can 2 to 4 points higher.

Call money renewed at 4 per cent. Under the influence of the advance in sterling to near 48 1/2, and the buying of particular issues in anticipation of impending favorable developments, the market was able to ignore the influence of a drop in Commercial Solvents, B. Davidson Chemical, Conglomerate, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Sugar and Cuba Cane Industrial issues.

Western Pacific was pushed up 5 points, the preferred 4, People's Gas 3 1/2, and Burns Brothers A 2 1/2.

Bonds Are Strong
Restoration of the gold standard in Great Britain, and the subsequent surge in sterling exchange, stimulated buying of United States 5 1/2 percent bonds which carried them to new peak prices for the year in today's trading.

The more cheerful financial sentiment, created by announcement of the British policy, was reflected throughout the entire bond market, a number of railroad and industrial issues advancing 1/2 to 2 points to the year's highest levels.

Seaboard Air Line obligations developed strength in response to the road's favorable earnings. New York Central 4 1/2, Delaware & Hudson 5 and United Pacific 4 1/2 also showed improvement. Wilson & Co. 7 1/2 and convertible 6 1/2 jumped more than 2 points each. Liberty Bonds were irregular.

LONDON STOCKS
IRREGULAR, WITH INDUSTRIALS FIRM

LONDON, April 28.—The stock market was irregular, with business quiet and traders cautiously awaiting the budget statement of Chancellor Churchill in the House of Commons this evening.

French and German loans were firm on Continental supporting orders, especially on Anglo-American issues.

GI-Electric securities were easier after firmness. Industrials were firm, with buyers covering on expectation of an improvement in trade conditions, as a result of taxation adjustments which it is believed the budget will contain. The market was in sympathy with the metal which again advanced.

Oils were firm, with sentiment more confident. Rubbers were steady. Home rails were higher on short covering. South American rails were irregular. Kaffra were firm in spite. Royal Dutch was 3 1/2 and Rio Tinto 4 1/2.

WHEAT PRICE
TREND UPWARD

CHICAGO, April 28.—Wheat took an early upward swing in price today, helped by reports of good-sized purchases of wheat by the government and of wheat for Great Britain.

The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1 1/2c higher, with May 1 1/4c and July 1 1/2c, followed by a rise to 1 1/2c May, and 1 1/2c July.

Corn and oats went up with wheat. After opening unchanged to 1/2c higher, July 1 1/2c and 1 1/2c, the corn market recorded a material advance all around.

Oats started unchanged to 1/4c up, July 4 1/4c and 4 1/4c. Later, all months showed moderate gains.

Provisions were easy.

CERRO DE PASCO'S EARNINGS LARGER

Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports net of \$2,224,227, after providing for taxes, interest, depreciation and depletion. This represents an increase of \$1,122,662, or 50 per cent, over the \$1,101,565 reported for 1923.

As of Dec. 31, 1924, Cerro de Pasco had current assets of \$2,441,671, of which \$1,192,430 represented cash and United States obligations. Current liabilities amounted to \$2,336,300, leaving working capital of \$1,105,371.

COCA-COLA EARNINGS
Coca-Cola reports net profit of \$1,577,433, after expenses, but before federal tax for the quarter ended March 31, 1925, equal, after preferred dividends, to \$2,950 a share on 500,000 shares of no-par common, compared with \$2,950, or \$1.66 a share, in the preceding quarter and \$2,244,466, or \$1.49 a share in the first quarter of 1924.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Apr. 27	Apr. 26
360 Adams Exp.	90	89	90	89
2400 Air Reduc.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
4800 Alcoa	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
1000 Alaskan Ind.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1000 Alcan	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
300 Allied Chem. Ind.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
3000 Allis-Chalm.	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2
1000 Am. Can.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
1000 Am. Cel.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
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FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY
Florida East Coast Railway reports for the year ended Dec. 31, compares:

	1924	1923	1922
Gross	\$20,106,910	\$16,023,998	\$13,487,347
Net	5,686,437	4,371,632	3,511,111

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

The Vogue for Goose-Feather Flowers

London
Special Correspondence

ALL the big French houses are using plquets of the most delightful, realistic flowers composed of goose feathers and made in England. The name of their originator, M. Jac, tells the identity of a young man brought up in an English country rectory. In speaking of how he came to start his feather-flower industry he said:

"It was really through a clever friend of mine who made flowers at the beginning of the war when you couldn't get them from France. He used leather, and Turkish toweling, and all sorts of things. I was thinking about it three years ago and it occurred to me 'Why not try feathers for them?' So I designed some flowers and a sister-in-law of mine made them."

The Bloom of the True Petal
To describe these feather flowers is difficult, for words seem hardly adequate to convey the impression of how wonderfully the feathers represent the fragile "live" appearance of flower petals, but a little incident illustrates the fact. M. Jac had secured a spray of mauve clematis from a Bond Street florist and given it to one of the girls to copy. The next morning he said:

"Where is that spray of clematis. Have you done it?"
"Yes, there it is," she replied.
"Oh, but I mean the one that you have made," he said, looking at the flowers that she showed.
"This is it," she insisted.
He had mistaken the feather copy for the original spray.

New Mixed Bunches Appear

The flowers are made up in fascinating styles. A trail of white clematis looks lovely on a black lace gown. And in Paris there has been a rage for close, market bunches of mixed anemones, while bunches of convolvulus in fuchsia shades is the latest vogue. Another of the newest ideas is called a Pragonard plquet. It is an exquisite mixed shoulder bunch with a spray of mauve campanula, a pink rose, a bit of mauve campanula, and a yellow daisy.

"We are doing tulips just now," said M. Jac, "and are selling many in Paris. As the flowers come in, we copy them. Numbers of people bring in special flowers to be copied, too, and then they come back and buy the feather ones afterward. The originals of these carnations, for instance, were given by a client, and a vase full of exquisite varieties was held up."

When M. Worth first examined the work, he said, "Your flowers are the loveliest I have seen, but I don't like the leaves!"
"But the leaves are French!" objected M. Jac.

At M. Worth's suggestion, however, feather leaves were tried, and these are being made this year. A red rose had feather leaves backed with silk to keep them firm, and the leaves of anemones are very successfully represented in feathers.

English dressmakers rejected the flowers at first, saying, "Thank you, we get all our flowers in Paris." When they found, however, that the celebrated French houses were buying them, they awoke to an appreciation of their beauty.

Dame Nellie Melba spread the enthusiasm among her courtiers. Coming one day into the little girl shop where they are sold, she fell in love with them, and went straight round to her dressmakers and told them that she could not understand their lack of appreciation. Then she sent her car back to fetch M. Jac and boxes of samples.

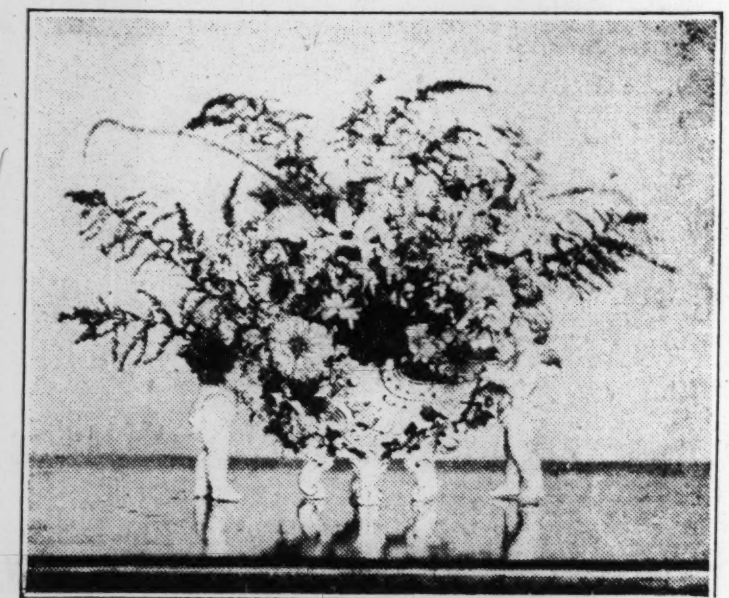
For Home Decoration
In the beginning only fantastic blossoms were made and these entirely for dresses. Anemones were the first natural flowers attempted. There is a window in the quaint little old-world shop in a side street near Oxford Street with a black-and-gold lacquer inside window box filled with sawdust dyed earth color. Out of this earth spring many colored anemones which the passer-by pauses to look at, thinking that they are real. Sometimes the box is replanted with scarlet geraniums or multicolored tulips all made of feathers.

The flowers are used in various decorative ways. For instance, a pinkish alabaster jar filled with convolvulus in rose, mauve and pink forms a centerpiece for the table, and an amethyst bowl of English glass

shows an electric light shining through the petals of copper and gold dahlias. Delightfully original wall lights are made by cutting a bowl of greenish alabaster in half so that each half lies flat against the wall and is filled with apricot azaleas giving a charmingly soft light.

An Old Craft Revived

Marie Tempest, the actress, was immensely interested in the flowers and helped M. Jac in designing a couple of mixed bunches like those in old Dutch flower pictures with a "little bit of everything," clematis, daisy, red carnation, delphinium, pink tulip, blue convolvulus, yellow and orange ranunculus and a pink rose. These were made for a place of honor



A Dresden Vase Often Used to Grace the Formal Luncheon. The Lightness of This Bouquet is Achieved Through Feathery Sprays of Baby's Breath, Golden Rod, Snow-on-the-Mountain, and Tops of Mint.

Gardens Within the Garden

IF ONE requires a large quantity of flowers for the house, the borders are likely to suffer a considerable loss of color. A special little garden for growing the best and favorite flowers for cutting is therefore desirable.

The cutting garden may be planted in almost any one of the way corners of the yard, but it is best as far as possible from the garden made to satisfy the eye, where color harmony should reign supreme. The flowers will be most accessible and can be grown in the lowest care if they are planted in rows, in the manner of vegetables.

Flowers for the Cutting Garden
Annuals, so valuable in supplying midsummer and autumn bloom should form the bulk of the material for the cutting garden. There must be plenty of zinnias, for the sake of their salmon, orange, and yellow blossoms, which last two weeks after cutting. Marigolds, both African and French, and likewise calendulas, claim a place on account of their glowing yellow and orange hues. Cornflowers and nigellas will supply a wealth of pure blue, always vivid and satisfying. Both the single and the double varieties of annual chrysanthemums are valuable for their pure white and golden-yellow. The more difficult asters, salpiglossis, clarkia, and cosmos may be added to these easily grown annuals.

Many perennials and bulbs will be needed, and a row of them will serve the double purpose of furnishing flowers for cutting and a reserve supply of plants for the borders. These may consist of coreopsis, irises, larkspurs, lilies, daffodils, tulips, and gladioli.

At least two shrubs should be grown for cutting—the forsythia and the pussy willow. They may be planted so as to form a protective hedge or screen. These shrubs are particularly good for forcing, which may be done as early as January, if the bare sprays are put into a warm light place in the house.

A Garden of Fragrance
In days gone by, when the odor of a flower counted for more than its size or the number of its petals, there were very generous spaces or whole gardens set apart for plants with fragrant flowers or aromatic foliage.

A modern garden of this sort may follow the plan of the old ones, which were very simple. Thus there may be two paths, forming four large square

Flowers in the House

BOUQUETS are a part of one beautiful house in Wisconsin, never an accessory. They are not delivered by the florist and arranged by the maid. From the first hoeing of the ground and planting of the seed, through the times of weeding and watering, up to the thoughtfully-chosen vase that holds the exquisite bloom, the process has been the personal care of the lady of the house and garden—Mrs. Crawford Harper of Madison.

The garden of Mrs. Harper is one which survived the war. During those days of intensive production she bought land two miles from her home and dedicated it to beans and potatoes, to cabbages and carrots. With one woman assistant and a little daughter to help pull weeds, she did all the work but the first plowing, and after bushels of vegetables had been sold and given away, her pantry shelves held impressive rows of filled jars for the winter table. The flowers crept in because she could not resist them—unobtrusively at first behind the bean poles and waving corn, but gradually asserting themselves.

Art, the Collaborator of Nature
Flowers, lovely anywhere, are loveliest in settings thoughtfully chosen for them. The selection of the vase is as important to Mrs. Harper as the arrangement of the blossoms. Her vases are all distinctive. On the ledge of the (Crittall) window and on the hand-carved cabinet of teak-wood, stand charming figures of Schauer and Salvini ware from Austria and Italy. Each maiden leans against a box from which rise delicate flower clusters. On the desk two graceful silver nymphs, importations from San Francisco, bear slim, iron-filled vases in their outstretched arms. On either side of the door cups hold bowls of flowers—wall pockets from the Cantagli factories in Florence.

Perhaps loveliest of all is the English spade used to grace the formal luncheon or dinner. This is a group of five attractive figures, each with its exquisite bouquet. Most interesting also are the two silver vases engraved with the crown of Napoleon III, which stand on the buffet. There are the odd shapes of copper and brass, Russian and Chinese, a jug discovered in New Orleans, a queer bowl unearthed in Allen Street. Paris has continued them with a vim and a chic which is having its telling effect on American fashions.

The ensemble costume makes the scarf of novel silk almost a necessity. The most varied and interesting designs are used for them, ranging from exotic patterns to demure little prints reminiscent of a quieter generation.

As Collar and Drape
The scarf is often attached to an ensemble suit or to a frock, forming a collar and a smart drape about the neck. Long flowing effects reach to the hem of the skirt, sometimes passing through loops on the dress or tunic so that they become a single streamer at the hemline. Whether it is of silk or made of the fabric of the suit or frock, the scarf is the outstanding feature of the spring costume, and brings distinctive newness in the way it is worn.

For the mannish coat there is the little ascot scarf that is quite sufficient to itself as the embodiment of chic. These little scarfs are quite short, reaching just to the opening of the coat so that they cover up the blouse or frock beneath, and can be worn with the gaily-decorated ends on the outside of the coat or tucked inside as a man's cravat is worn.

This ascot is one of the smartest things to come over from Paris and has been developed in many novel and interesting ways. In one development it becomes a little collar on the order of a Peter Pan, which is fashioned of bright-colored satin or crepe and is made with two short ends that are quite wide and knotted at the front so that the ascot tie effect is obtained. These ties are oddly striped on the ends or treated in some sort of conventional design of printed pattern, and even may be developed in hand-painting of conventional design.

To be smartly groomed for the street this spring the scarf must be worn and it would seem that the gayer the color or combination of colors employed, the smarter the effect is considered. Never before has the Parisienne been known to affect as bright colorings as she has this season.

Such dainty combinations of color as pale green walls with very soft and dull salmon woodwork; or polychromed walls with lavender woodwork; and buff walls with woodwork of robin's-egg blue have been used recently in some very distinctive composite rooms.

The amateur decorator will find it easy to paint the woodwork, but interesting motifs for the door panels are harder to achieve. If any painted piece is among the furnishings, its motif can be copied or adapted with a very unifying result in the character of the room. This is equally true when designs from cretonne hangings and upholstery are used. In the best, however, the furnishings, its motifs and to use delicate rather than bold colors.

Those whose artistic gifts fall short of sufficient facility for such transcription of designs can cut from a wall paper a floral motif and glue it neatly to the pattern of the door. If the walls of the room are papered, of course the motif must be taken from that paper. For the sake of superior finish, the whole door may be sheathed over the decoration and the paint.

Such touches as these lift a room above the dull average and make it a home. Of course, the consent of the landlord is necessary before innovations are made so far removed from the commercial paint pot, but that is often easily obtained and sometimes there is no landlord.

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A Broiler for the Bed-Sitting Room

HITHERTO the broiling of meats, fish and other foods has been impracticable for most business women living in small quarters. Where one or two rooms are required to fulfil several functions and an ovenless gas stove is tucked into a closet called a kitchenette or behind a screen at one end of the living room or bed-sitting room, one has been obliged to resort to the frying pan or the casserole. Moreover, even when an oven is present the accustomed method of broiling is a spatter process, entailing much cleaning afterward of a disagreeable kind to which the business woman does not easily reconcile herself.

A new device is now to be had, however, which cooks on top of one burner. The instrument looks a little like a tall ketchup. It is supported by two handles on one side and is hinged. On lowering this one discovers the broiler within hanging on two hooks over a gravy trough. The bottom otherwise is open for the penetration of the heat and the food to be broiled of course is put in the grill, which will take care of a steak weighing 3½ pounds or about two inches in thickness, and the equivalent bulk in any other food. By means of rings it is adjustable to thinner cuts.

When cooking begins the hinged side is raised and the heat sets to work on both surfaces of the food simultaneously and with equal intensity. No turning is required. Moreover the odors and smoke, particularly offensive in small quarters, are done away with by means of what has been referred to as the gravity trough. This is filled one-third full of cold water and as the steam rises it is drawn into the trough, the steam serves at once to absorb smoke and odors, to baste the meat, and to prevent burning. Through the open ends of the "knapack" escape the exhausted gases the effect of which is retained as in a closed oven, to impart the flavor of the food.

The process is a third or a half quicker than usual methods. A porter-house steak weighing three pounds may be done throughout in 10 minutes if seared first by a quick heat and finished over a moderate one.

The utensil has no complications which make cleaning difficult. It is supported by the dishpan in soapuds. The material is solid steel which cannot chip or crack.

For the large and happy population of bed-sitting rooms, the broiler may be said to open a new era in cooking and entertaining.

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Helen Brown, Young Poultry Farmer and Club Leader

HELEN BROWN is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Brown of Sunset, a small community about six miles west of Spokane, on the Sunset Highway. She is leader of the Sunset Boys' and Girls' Poultry Club, and as such has wielded great influence in the county by inspiring members to adopt better farm methods and in the training of leaders. A leader herself, she has utilized that talent by leading only, but by developing leadership in others. She has constantly refused to hold office in her local club, because she saw the possibility of developing leadership in the younger members by letting them handle the club without her dictation.

Her activities in the Poultry Club have been continuous for five years. Besides this she has worked for four years in the Sewing Club, one year in the Radio Club, one year in room improvement, and two years in the Dairy Club. At the Interstate Fair of 1923 she won first prize for a calf which she raised and exhibited in connection with her work in the Dairy Club.

Poultry Her Enthusiasm
Although Helen Brown is active in many of the club lines, her chief interest has always been, and will possibly continue to be, poultry. A Plymouth Rock hen and a rooster, won by her as second prize in a potato-judging contest at a small fair which was held by the Sunset community when she was 6 years old, was her material start in the poultry business. Her inspiration came from her aunt, Mrs. John L. Smith, who in Chicago in 1903 won the prize for the best chickens in the United States. Also her father was interested in stock-raising and her mother's hobby was her flower garden. Helen was eager to have her own enterprise in which to work and watch things grow; the two chickens filled that longing, and she was very happy. At the present date, though still a high school girl, she is a member of the Spokane Poultry Farmers' Association and the monthly income from her business at times runs as high as \$50.

In the spring of 1920, just after entering Lewis and Clark High School in Spokane, she had 100 chickens. Her father bought her 500 baby chicks, and at about the same time she was appointed leader of the Poultry Club in her community. The chicken business then became more than a hobby. Out of the 500 chicks, about half were pullets, and when they began to lay she paid her father back for the chicks and feed, and began to keep books.

By the spring of 1921, her finances became so complicated that she opened a bank account. That spring she bought 1000 baby chicks. The shipment arrived unexpectedly, just a week before high school closed. Her accommodations were still inadequate for such a large number

and the situation would have created a very difficult problem for an experienced poultryman, but this young girl saw it through. In spite of a week of examinations and 1000 baby chicks, she passed her tests and successfully raised a large number of pullets.

The necessity for better housing became urgent, so she went to her bank and made arrangements to borrow \$340, and with that built a 500-unit laying house. She raised another 1000 chicks in 1922, and by that time her regular stock averaged about 500 pullets. In 1924 she set her own eggs, and out of 2000 eggs hatched 1081 chicks.

Her Work Is Nation-Wide
Besides making a financial success of raising chickens during the last four years, and taking the regular high-school course, she has been active in the work of the boys and girls' clubs in a state and national capacity as well as a local one. The first step from her local club work came when she was appointed to represent Spokane County at the first annual club camp of farm boys and girls, which was held at the State College at Pullman. While attending this camp she was elected vice-president of the State organization. Her work then became nationwide. Her enthusiasm and inspiration were carried home to her local club, and as a result it stands high in the State.

Later at a meeting held in Yakima during a state fair it was decided to expand the State organization and form a branch in each county. The work of organizing Spokane County fell to Helen Brown, and she became secretary of the county branch. Then during the years of 1923-24 she was chosen president of the State organization.

The winning of second honors in Chicago at the National Boys and Girls' Agricultural Club meeting held last November in connection with the International Livestock Show, gives to Helen Brown the highest honor that has thus far been accorded to a farm club girl in the United States. The winner of the first prize was a boy, Floyd Mercer of Oklahoma.

Her influence has been and will be far reaching. The secret of her success along the several lines in which she has excelled, according to her, is the influence of her parents, and her home training. That the good of the community is far more important than the attainment of personal ambitions, is the thought which her parents held constantly before her, and she has expressed it in all her activities.

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THE delights of ocean voyages, and of travel in European countries, will be described and illustrated in a European Travel Supplement which will accompany THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of Thursday, April 30.

There will also be advertisements of Transatlantic Steamship Lines, Railway Lines, Airways, Tours by land and water, and of Hotels and Resorts in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Individuals or tourist parties who are planning a trip overseas may read with profit and entertainment this European Travel Supplement, which will be printed in convenient form for ready reference.

Copies of the April 30 Monitor will be mailed to any address, or list of addresses. Listing sheets furnished upon request. Single copy price 5c each.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The sweeping victory of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in the German elections Sunday will be looked upon by the world outside as deplorable. It does not mean that this veteran militarist and devoted idolator of the monarchy has been chosen to a place in which he can, under the authority

deputed to him, do much toward the establishment of his ideals. In Germany the President possesses little power, his position therein differing materially from that of the President of the United States. He resembles rather a constitutional monarch, for whose actions the ministers of the day are responsible.

Nominally he is the head of the army, but he cannot add one soldier to the military establishment. Without his consent the military cannot be called out to aid the civil power, but he cannot himself call it out except under definitely specified conditions. Officially he has little or no voice in Government decisions. A clever politician in his position might materially affect governmental policies, as have so many Presidents of the United States; but General von Hindenburg is not a politician, and owes his present position to the fact that his distinguished name and widely known personality were seized upon by a very keen political group to advance their own interests. Neither his intellectual characteristics nor his advanced age give reason to anticipate any sinister political activities on his part.

He may have, and doubtless has, an emotional interest in the Hohenzollern family, but the Republic is not easily to be shaken. Strong vested interests have grown up around it. The industrialists do not desire to lose the political influence it has given them. The old ruling families are destitute of any popular representative to head a revolution, unless the Crown Prince be capable of assuming such leadership, and all intelligent Germans recognize the impossibility of any early appeal to force with a view to overthrowing the military preponderance of the Allies.

Germany, of course, had a perfect right to elect her own President, irrespective of the chorus of disapproval which it may be expected to raise from the rest of the world. Her action is not without precedent. After a long war the first tendency of reaction is toward former military chiefs. In the United States it was a quarter of a century after the close of the Civil War before the dominant Republican Party ventured to nominate a man for the Presidency who had not been a considerable figure in that conflict. The defeated states of the Confederacy elected their generals as United States senators and as governors. The present political state of Germany is, however, more nearly parallel to that of France in 1873, where in the aftermath of defeat the people turned to General MacMahon, militarist and monarchist, as President of the Republic.

And yet while all these things are kept in mind, the Hindenburg election does possess qualities which may well unsettle European confidence. It is not what he can or may do within the scope of his official powers, but rather the nature of the political sentiment indicated by his election, which is menacing. It will cause the reflection that the German mentality is unchanged since 1914. Unquestionably French militarism will be strengthened within that Nation, and be given a plausible excuse in the eyes of the world, by the German action. The willingness of the strong financial nations to aid in Germany's rehabilitation may be measurably lessened. German bonds, issued under the Dawes plan, dropped 1 1/2 points on the New York market, but recovered partially during the day.

It is but a few weeks since the world was looking toward the early admission of Germany into the League of Nations. Will its new President renew the negotiations to that end and if he does, will those nations that were willing to welcome a seemingly peace-seeking Germany into their brotherhood be equally desirous of fraternity with a people who have chosen for their President a monarchist and a militarist? What President von Hindenburg shall do, particularly with reference to Germany's application to the League, will be of supreme importance in its effect on the confidence of the rest of the world.

Sentiments as commendable as those which have well-nigh outlawed the cruel practice of docking, curbing and otherwise disfiguring horses, have moved the organized veterinarians in at least two of the American states—New York and Wisconsin—to refuse to continue the cruelties inflicted by the clipping of dogs' ears. As a part of the latter movement, the American Kennel Club has been urged to refuse recognition to any animal with clipped ears in any authorized dog show.

While this new activity is separate and distinct from that which has long been expressed in provisions for the care and comfort of homeless or otherwise distressed domestic animals, it is distinctly in line with the general policy which a better understanding of man's duty to those creatures which are useful to him in industry or pleasant to him in his associations has brought about. It would be interesting to know, if that fact could be ascertained, how many once homeless and deserted dogs are today being housed and cared for as welcome companions by individuals and families who have sought them out and rescued them from their unhappy predicament. It is safe to say that thousands, and perhaps many thousands, of such animals have found asylum and kindness after tribulations which no creature should ever be compelled to endure.

Few who have been persuaded to extend what may have been supposed to be a one-sided hospitality to a homeless dog have ever felt that the obligation incurred was not mutual. These waifs, no matter what their lineage or

previous condition, seldom fail to repay, and more than repay, the kindness shown them. It would be impossible to convince the considerate provider of such a harbor that an animal cannot express gratitude. It may be that animals, like humans, sometimes fail to appreciate those blessings and comforts which come to them apparently as a matter of course and unasked. We are all inclined to accept quite complacently all the good things which come to us, and are as ready to regard complacently any diminution of the expected inpouring. It is unfortunate that only by deprivation, or by the infliction of some self-imposed penalty, do some of us learn to appreciate the good things that are rightfully ours.

It is unfortunate, first of all, that any person morally charged with the duty of caring for and protecting a dumb animal should find it possible to desert or send adrift one of these. It is equally deplorable that the exigencies of the case, or the rules established for the conduct of animal refuges, should make it necessary to dispose of impounded or deserted dogs until every effort has been made to provide homes for them. Those animals that have been rescued, and which have made their way into the hearts of their new-found friends, have barely escaped summary extermination. Every day, almost, offers an opportunity for the reclaiming or rescue of a helpless animal. There can be no more profitable investment. A dog which finds a home and friends begins to pay dividends from the first day.

A convincing plea for the development of a code of "international law which may be deemed to be a record of the judgments of the conscience of mankind" was made by Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State in President Coolidge's Cabinet, in his opening address before the American Society of International Law at its annual meeting in Washington. This statement of an international or world code, he pointed out, must result from a series of conferences participated in by the nations of both the Old World and the New. "We cannot be content," he said, "until appropriate plans are made to restate, amend, and enlarge the universal law, and this should be accomplished through conferences, embracing all civilized nations, treating international law as obligatory, and meeting each other on an equal footing."

The first and most important accomplishment of such conferences would be to establish, in the consciences and thoughts of mankind, a realization of the supremacy of law. Concurrently there must be instilled a willingness to yield to what is admittedly the right, rather than to desire and contend for that which selfishly might be deemed the immediately desirable or expedient. It is realized that it is no simple undertaking to compose and compromise divergent human views. In the experience of everyone it has been made clear that it is not easy to exact, even from an individual, a binding pledge of absolute law observance. Self-interest, fear, pride, and all the insistent urgings which demand the privilege of shaping human conduct, join in the unceasing warfare against the right. In national affairs there is met the constant influence of political expediency. The gradual spread of democratic ideals throughout the world has not made the task simpler or easier.

By some process of education there must be brought to the realization of all the civilized peoples of the world a sense of their reciprocal obligations and an understanding of their responsibilities. The proposed conferences may well serve as the schools in which these lessons can be taught. It would be well, in the estimation of Mr. Hughes, if the representatives of the nations could assemble and reassert those rules of law considered as binding, "if they would deliberately retrace the old and somewhat overgrown paths of justice; if they would explore the uncertain areas in order to ascertain how far accord on principle and rule is possible; if obstacles raised by purely selfish interests were exposed."

The amendment and codification of international laws no doubt would make possible, sooner than otherwise could be accomplished, a general agreement among nations to submit their differences to arbitration. In the absence of an established or recognized code there remains the uncertainty as to what rules or standards will be applied in the decision of questions submitted. This, more than an unwillingness to see controversies settled according to law, no doubt has impeded the more general application of the arbitration theory. As Mr. Hughes observed, "In practice, the United States does not refuse arbitration of justiciable questions, but when a treaty for obligatory arbitration is proposed, imagination has conjured up every possibility, and the fact that international law has not yet been formulated adequately has undoubtedly retarded, and will continue to retard, the movement for the obligatory arbitration of questions which in their nature are justiciable."

The recent announcement in the day's news of alleged financial troubles of America's foremost humorist, "Life," coupled with vicissitudes of the long-established Judge, and the suspension a few years ago of the once highly successful Puck, suggests that, with a greatly increased reading population in the United States, there has for some reason been a marked decline of public interest in the product of the industrious joke-smith. Many explanations, ranging from the safety razor, that has to a considerable extent kept men out of barber shops, to the motion picture, blamed for almost everything, have been offered, but no one seems wholly satisfactory. Either, it would appear, the public doesn't care as much for humor as it once did, or the quality of laugh-provoking material furnished them has deteriorated.

There is still, of course, the comic strip with alleged jokes, quips and gibes, and the solemn

column of the professional merry-andrew, who grinds out a thousand or more words daily in verse or prose that is guaranteed to amuse, titillate, uplift or instruct. If humor is, as beauty is said to be, in the beholder, possibly the reader, who grabs his newspaper to see the latest stunts of the Terrible Infants or the Funny Father have been doing, or who looks for the page on which his favorite columnist turns himself and family inside out for public view, finds these fearsome efforts at being funny highly amusing. It may also be that, in these piping days of jazz, the multitude cannot wait for a weekly installment of grin-compelling reading matter, but must have it all hot each morning and evening.

On behalf of the unappreciative public it may be urged that there is not very much encouragement to seek occasion for mirth in the professional funny journals. Here, as in the newspaper "column," personalities have to a great extent taken the place of wit, humor, satire and wholesome fun. Dreary diaries of impossible nobodies; dull parodies, and accounts of uninteresting personal doings, happenings and opinions, fill up too much of the space. It is not surprising that the average reader, invited to enjoy a good laugh, should look through what is set before him as the cream of American humor, only to ask: "Is the joke on me, that I don't quite see why I should read this sort of thing?"

This is American Forest Week—from April 27 to May 3—proclaimed by the President of the United States and the governors of many states and promoted by the American Forestry Association, together with great numbers of leaders of industries that depend directly and indirectly on the forests for their raw materials. Appreciation of the vital need of forest promotion and preservation has grown rapidly in recent years among those parts of the population more closely connected with products of the woods. It is the general mass of the people that must be reached now and aroused to the necessity of saving and enlarging the forests of the United States for the benefit of the whole population.

Lumber companies, manufacturers of everything into which wood enters, newspaper and book printing establishments, practically all industries, because wood is required for building, tools, appliances and articles needed for distribution of products; everyone interested in outdoor activities, in game, in wild life, in water resources, in economics and in civic problems, will be spurred by immediate self-interest to take an active part in the observance of the "week" and will endeavor to make it a success.

The relation of the public to forest fires is of vast importance in the general problem. The masses of the people seem hardly to realize the enormous toll in money loss and human lives taken by fires in the woods, or to appreciate that most of the conflagrations are due to their own thoughtlessness and recklessness. Here are a few figures of past fires: 1871, Peshtigo fire, Wisconsin, 1,200,000 acres of timber burned, lives lost, 1500; Michigan, 1881, acres burned, 1,000,000, lives, 138; Phillips fire, Wisconsin, 1894, cost over 300 lives; in the same year fire ran over millions of acres in Minnesota and Wisconsin and took 400 lives besides devastating eight towns; 1918, the Clocquet fire in Minnesota made ashes of \$30,000,000 worth of timber and other property and cost 400 lives; 1922, millions of dollars' worth of timber and logging equipment were destroyed in Washington and Idaho; 1924, many sections of the Pacific coast visited by fires and 500,000 acres were burned over in California alone. All these losses fall ultimately on the public at large, both as to the immediate damage and the injury that handicaps the future.

In nearly all instances forest fires, large and small, are started by careless campers or heedless visitors. The city dwellers who are flocking in ever-growing numbers to the woods need education in their responsibilities. They should learn the etiquette of the forest as well as that of city streets and drawing rooms. They should not litter the woods with rubbish any more than they would throw cans and old clothes into the streets at home. They should not throw matches or ashes in the woods, where it may cost millions of dollars and unnumbered lives, any more than they would on a host's rugs or table covers.

Forest fire protection, conservation of the woods and planting for the future are of vast moment to American civilization, but all these efforts will be largely wasted if the people do not stop destroying the forests by carelessness faster than they can be built up.

Editorial Notes

Cause for rejoicing is the announcement that agreement was reached the other day, at the closing session of the meeting in Washington, D. C., of the joint board of state and federal highway officials, to create a group of interstate roads which will be known as "United States highways," and which will be designated with uniform markers. Forgetting all the exaggerated statements which have been made in jest at the expense of the road signs, or lack of them, in the United States, the fact remains that much could be done to improve the public service in this direction. Certainly no Utopia would ever be complete without a far more satisfactory system of highway direction posts than is enjoyed in many sections of America.

Really Sir Broderick Hartwell, European rumrunner par excellence, is not asking much, if the published accounts of an interview with him are to be credited. "We want as little publicity and interference as possible," he is quoted as saying in part, "for that is our only hope of a successful landing and of getting some return." The next thing we can expect will be to hear of some noted safe-breaker telling the newspapers that all he wants is just to be left alone, as otherwise he is apprehensive that his deals will not be satisfactorily consummated. Publicity of the right sort can be differentiated justifiably from the publication of the sordid details of crime news.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON

In the last four weeks I have endeavored to give a picture of how things in Europe looked from the point of view of people in Geneva, Berlin, Paris and London. Perhaps this week a few reflections on the meaning of all that I have seen and heard during this month's pilgrimage through the nations of Europe may not be inappropriate.

First of all, I could not help feeling how deep-rooted, and yet how essentially insubstantial, were the divisions which keep the people of Europe in these watertight, and suspicious and mutually hostile, compartments. The mass of ordinary men and women in the fields and streets were very human, very kindly, preoccupied by just the same daily cares in every capital and in every state. There were many racial distinctions to be observed, but they were far less obvious and far less important than the common humanity of man.

These same people moved across the Atlantic to the United States or Canada, whither millions of their fellows have gone, would get on together perfectly well and never dream of organizing for mutual strife and war. They might differ about political issues, but they would settle such differences by constitutional means, and they would accept one another as proper and trustworthy members of the same political community.

What keeps them so persistently apart in Europe? First, there is the difference in language, for that makes intercommunication difficult. Then there are differences in tradition and culture. Finally, there is the storied memory of national history and achievement, and still more the memory of ancient hates and wrongs. If it were not for these things, the people of western and central Europe, at least, could federate and so attain prosperity and internal peace as readily as their cousins in North America have done.

The cheering thing is to remember that all these separating influences are essentially removable. There is nothing impossible in learning a common language. In fact, English is beginning to be that common language. Union does not destroy individuality in racial type or national culture. The history of England, Scotland and Wales, of French-speaking and English-speaking Canada, hence that clear. And the memory of ancient feuds may in time become not an estranging but a unifying influence, as is the case between North and South in the United States today.

Still, there is no doubt of the strength and depth of the divisions in Europe today. There is no use in minimizing or ignoring them. Their roots go far back in history and have got to be dug up and destroyed. Time may do something, though, as historical records show, it does not promise much. Political idealism will do more.

But how often did I not ask myself whether anything but a revitalized Christianity could possibly overcome the organized forces which live by keeping alive the sources of difference, and thereby bring the people of Europe to a sense of their own essential unity. It was religion, Puritan Christianity, which was the real foundation of the United States. It was Puritan Christianity which was the real foundation of the union of England and Scotland. It may be that only another renaissance of Christianity, revealing and demonstrating the true Parenthood of God, and therefore the brotherhood of man, will end the ceaseless wars of Europe and give her people unity and peace.

We have all, however, our practical bit to do to help to solve the day-to-day problems which confront the world and which threaten war if they are not justly and quickly settled. What are the practical things in the

immediate future which a political tour in Europe points to as being important?

First, I should place a continuance of the broad moral unity between the United States, France and the British Commonwealth. They are the powers which have stood longest and most firmly for what may be called liberal and democratic civilization. It is by no means certain that, in Germany and other European countries, including even Italy, the people are independent and strong enough to prevent the reactionary and militarist elements from seizing control once more. Nothing will more surely deter these elements from re-attempting to control the world than the realization that the moral unity of the group which defeated their last attempt is as strong as ever. If an Anglo-German-French guarantee of the Franco-German frontiers can be framed so as to remove France's fears about security, so much the better.

Secondly, the permanent triumph of the democratic forces in Germany, Italy and in all other doubtful states, is essential. What matters is that in Europe, as in America, France and England, the question of democracy versus autocracy should cease to be a party question because it is the accepted basis of the political life of the community. Unless that happens in the next ten years, the prospects of lasting stability and peace in Europe will not be good.

The true democratization of Germany, of course, must depend primarily upon the people themselves. But other nations can help. I think, for instance, that it is essential that the Cologne bridgehead should be evacuated, as provided for under the Treaty of Versailles, in 1925, if Germany fulfills her undertaking to disarm. The German fear is that France will never hand back the Rhineland to full German control. The evacuation of Cologne will be proof to the German people that the Treaty is valid when it is in favor of Germany no less than when it is against her. The failure to evacuate will make them believe that the nationalists are right who say that the only way in which they will ever recover this part of Germany is to prepare to take it back by force.

Finally, Germany ought to enter the League of Nations. One of the difficulties in the present situation, is the almost complete gulf between the allied and the German worlds. There is, therefore, much misunderstanding between the two. The entry of Germany into the League would tend to break down that mutual ignorance and suspicion, and so make confidence and co-operation, instead of maneuver and intrigue, the normal basis of relations between all the democracies of Europe.

One element has been left out of this review, and that is Russia. Russia is still the great enigma. She is certainly not a democracy. She is certainly militant. Whether she has any lessons to teach the rest of the world about the treatment of labor and the organization of industry remains to be seen. But obviously the future of Europe depends enormously upon what Russia becomes in the next ten or fifteen years.

At the frontiers along the Russian border, except the Finns, are generally regarded as being unstable. Russia is apparently still more interested in the world revolution than in anything else, outside her own borders. But revolutionary countries have a way of becoming extremely nationalistic, as did France after 1789. If Russia goes that way, as she shows signs of doing, what is going to happen in eastern Europe, to the frontiers, to plans for disarmament, to peace? It is a big question. All that can be said today is that it would seem that there can be no lasting stability in Europe unless Russia is willing to play her part.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, April 28

Today, M. Gaston Doumergue opened the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs, which is being held in Paris between the Grand Palais and the Esplanade des Invalides. All the principal nations except the United States and Germany are represented. America declined to participate and Germany appears to have been invited to late. As is usually the case with international exhibitions, the work was not finished, and it will be some time before everything is in place. Nevertheless, it is already apparent that a memorable artistic fête is now opening.

It cannot be denied that some most amazing manifestations have been permitted recently in the French Parliament. For example, a parliamentary committee is inquiring into election expenditure, and a former Communist deputy presented himself before this committee with the announcement that he wished to take the oath on the symbols of his party, a sickle and a hammer. The chairman made a feeble protest chiefly based on the fact that the committee was not furnished with such implements. This did not nonplus the witness. He stated that he had taken precautions, produced from a hand-bag a hammer and a sickle, and bade there could be any further discussion, took the oath upon them.

Almost at the same time, in the Chamber of Deputies itself, an Alsatian Communist insisted on making a speech in the old Alsatian dialect, which is to all intents and purposes German. The French deputies, who did not understand a word, were amazed, but nobody could think of any legitimate manner of ruling out such a speech. The deputy had begun with a few words of apology in French to the effect that he, like most Alsaciens, could not speak the French language fluently. There would be no serious objection, perhaps, to the procedure in the circumstances were it not taken to be symbolic. Already there is formulated a demand for Alsatian autonomy, and the recent policy of the French Government has seriously antagonized large sections of the recovered provinces. The insistence on the use of the Alsatian tongue in the Chamber has, therefore, a deep political significance.

M. Alexandre Millerand, the former President of the Republic, has resumed his work in the Palais de Justice. In the old days M. Millerand, like M. Poincaré, was a very successful lawyer, and he has imitated the example of his predecessor by going back to the bar. Thus there are now to be found in the lobbies of the Palais de Justice two former presidents.

Before the war a cannon in the grounds of the Palais Royal was fired every day precisely at noon. In theory, at any rate, it was fired by the sun, the gun being fixed in such a manner that at noon the sun's rays were concentrated by a lens on a charge of gunpowder. It has not been heard since Aug. 1, 1914, but many people are anxious that the old custom should be revived, and there is little doubt that their demand will be granted. Since the cannon was last heard, summer time has been introduced and noon is no longer regulated by the sun's meridian. Therefore the ceremony will be a mock ceremony, as indeed it often was in the old days when the sun refused to shine and a match had to be used.

Among the interesting innovations promised at the Exhibition of Decorative Arts is a moving restaurant. This restaurant will be housed in a big tower which will give a view of all parts of the show. Now it is proposed that the floor be laid on a revolving platform, the result being that in the course of a meal those seated at the tables will have made the complete circle.

The proportion of town and country dwellers has, even in a generation, changed considerably, and today it may be said that agriculturists and industrialists are practically equal in numbers. This exodus from the countryside is felt to be unfortunate in many respects, though many people look upon the modernization of France with pleasure. Whatever France may gain from the development of its industries, it will lose if it becomes less self-contained in respect of the essential food-stuffs. It is not surprising that efforts should be made to keep the children on the land. The other day an enormous plow and sowing machine, for propaganda purposes, was run off before the Minister of Agriculture. The pictures were made at a farming school where apprentices are taken and taught efficient farming. Most of these children come from the cities, but they were seen on the film guiding the plow and sowing and fulfilling the manifold duties of the farmer with dexterity. The life in the open air was depicted in its most favorable aspects, and it is hoped that the film will arouse interest in agri-

culture and induce parents to send their boys from the overcrowded cities into the country.

The invasion of Paris is in full swing and the city is crowded with American and English visitors who began to flow in during Easter week. All the shopkeepers are complaining that the trade they have done during the past winter has been much below their expectations, and it is openly declared that the reason is that foreigners stayed away from France, first, because of the proposed regulations and formalities and, secondly, because of the lively rumors that have been heard for so long that France is on the eve of social upheavals. Politically, France is undoubtedly passing through a period of effervescence, but that is no reason at all why the movement France-ward which has now begun should not continue.

Changes are perpetually occurring, and the picturesque costumes of Paris are vanishing. The remarkable head-gear which is worn by the porters in the central market, has soon been a thing of the past. The visitor was always struck with the stalwart men—the forts des halles—who carried the heaviest loads with the greatest ease. On their heads they wore felt hats with immense brims. They have worn them without any change of shape ever since the days of Saint Louis, the Crusader King of France, who is said to have founded the corporation of market porters. But before the war the hat had already become dear. It cost somewhere around 100 francs. Nowadays it costs four or five times as much and the manufacturer—there is only one—seems to have gone out of business.

An attempt is to be made to define the Roquefort district. It is from Roquefort and the surrounding country that one of the best known French cheeses comes. But in point of fact, Roquefort has been made for many parts of France. A bill has been introduced into the Chamber which would prohibit the sale of any cheese, described as Roquefort but not made with sheep's milk or in accordance with the century-old methods which have prevailed in the real home of this cheese. There promises to be a keen contest, and it is precisely these matters which arouse the interest of the French, even when they are preoccupied with the gravest political problems.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not accept responsibility for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Attack on King Boris"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I wish to congratulate you on your recent editorial entitled "The Attack on King Boris" which described the general situation in Bulgaria. You certainly have diagnosed the troubles of Bulgaria in a sane manner; but I part company with you when you say that "Professor Zankoff's remedy for the turbulent state of affairs is more conscripted soldiers, the better to consolidate bourgeois power."

How would you fight the Communist or Bolshevik propaganda which stops at nothing in its efforts to upset the existing order of things? The demand for more conscripted soldiers is not made for the better consolidation of the bourgeois power, but for fighting an insidious and dangerous enemy which makes no discrimination in its weapons and is ever ready to force change of political and social organization by violence.

Bulgaria, where 83 per cent of the population are land-owning farmers and where the urban population are descendants of peasants with relatives still living in villages, is the last country in the world in which a broad distinction between peasants and townsmen is justifiable. This distinction was exploited by Stamboulsky for his own political purposes. AN OBSERVER.

Religion in the Soviet Armenian Republic

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read the opinion of Martin Nigoghosian, an Athenian manufacturer, which recently appeared in the Monitor under the caption, "Reunion of Armenians is Ambition of Refugees."

Soviet Republic cannot last because it is built upon a godless foundation.

It is not strange to read such an illogical conclusion arrived at by a member of "White Guard."

Religion in the Soviet Armenian Republic is a subject that has been left to the individual conscience and is tolerated as long as it does not mingle with politics, Brookline, Mass. J. M. N.